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THE POLITICAL ISSUES.

Speech of Hon. Galusha A. Grow at Oil City, on Greenback, Railroad and Tariff Questions.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Political opinions become effective in the administration of public affairs only through the instrumentality of some political organization successful at the ballot-box. Hence it is important for the voter to consider the prevailing ideas which form the nucleus of party organizations, and carefully to scrutinize their proposed legislation. The two questions in governmental administration which more than all others affect the industrial interests are those of currency and revenue, each reaching, in its influence, all the business relations of life at home and abroad. Whence comes the necessity, and what are the real uses, for money? Without it trade and commerce could not be carried on, except by the actual exchange of the commodities themselves produced by one person for those produced by another. The difficulty of carrying on trade in that way induced the adoption of some medium of exchange that could be recognized by all as of a certain value, at which it should be received in exchange for all kinds of property. Hence came circulating medium called money. It may be paper or it may be coin, or both.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

Here is a piece of engrossed paper which reads on its face "The United States promise to pay the bearer twenty dollars." No time is fixed for the payment. In legal phrase, therefore, it is payable the day after issue. When it was issued the law-making power declared it a legal tender for all demands, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Why were they excluded? At the time the Government was in a life and death struggle for existence. Half a million of men, schooled in the traditions of a heroic ancestry, stood with arms in their hands for its destruction. Its treasury was empty, and its credit shaken. At such a time it appealed for a loan of money with which to clothe, feed and arm its defenders on the battle-field. Without these munitions of war, no matter how brave their hearts, their arms would be as powerless as if paralyzed in death. In response to this appeal the capitalists said: "We will loan our money and trust to the future for its payment—and, if need be, will stake our all on the life of the Republic—but during the struggle for its existence, if we part with our money, we must be sure of an income, for the support of our families, in something that will not depend for its market value upon the contingencies of the battle-field." To meet this reasonable demand, the Senate amended the House bill which provided for unlimited legal-tenders by excepting the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States. When the amended bill came up for action in the House, Thaddeus Stevens, who had charge of the bill as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—I remember well his words: "The Senate having provided for the payment of interest in coin, I think we ought to make one hand wash the other; so I move to amend by requiring the duties on imports to be paid in coin," and it was agreed to without a dissenting voice. The disagreements between the two houses were finally adjusted and took shape in legal form in the Act authorizing the issue of legal-tenders passed February 25, 1862. Section 5 is in these words: "That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin; and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows: *First*, To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States. *Second*, To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the first day of July, A.D. 1863."

THE NATION'S PLEDGE.

This is the pledge of the Nation to pay its debt, interest and principal, in coin at the rate of one per centum annually till paid. It was made in the darkest hour of the country's history, and is a component part of its act making paper a legal-tender. Will the Nation redeem its plighted faith and pay, in the day of its safety and power, as it promised in the night-time of its disaster and peril?

Does the promise to pay on the face of this note simply mean that when presented for that purpose another piece of paper, exactly like it is to be given in exchange, and in that way the promise is to be cancelled? If nations or individuals owe a debt, with no time fixed for its payment, common honesty requires that it be paid just as soon as they are able. Since the close of the war the Nation has paid over seven hundred millions of its unmatured indebtedness, and has left these over-due notes unpaid. Should an individual refuse to pay his current expenses or over-due notes, while using his money to cancel unmatured mortgages, because he could save interest thereby, he would be called dishonest, as well as niggardly in business. I know of but one rule of honesty, and that applies alike to nations and to individuals.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Here is another piece of engraved paper of the same size and general appearance of the legal-tender note; and it reads on its face "American National Bank of Providence will pay $90 to bearer on demand." It is not a legal-tender, but is payable on demand. It was issued under a law of Congress, which permits any five persons to establish a bank and issue bills to the amount of 90 per cent of the bonds of the United States deposited with its Treasurer as security for the redemption of the bills thus issued. The deposit of bonds is not for the benefit of the bank, but solely for the security of the bill-holder. Whoever may be the owner of the bonds makes no difference to the Government either in the payment of interest or in their final redemption. They are simply held by the Treasurer of the United States as security for the bill holder, and whenever the bank redeems all of its bills and desires the return of its bonds thus held, they are delivered, and the bank, like any other owner, disposes of them as it pleases.

But it is thought by some to be a great hardship upon the people that the banks should receive interest on both their bonds and the bills issued. In comparison with the old State law system, how does the new work? Under the old, if the bank had $100,000 in cash it could issue $300,000 in paper, and should there be a sufficient business call to put it all in circulation, the bank would be receiving interest on $400,000 when it had an actual cash capital of only $100,000, and in many cases even that was fictitious. There was no security for the bill-holder under any circumstances, except the personal honesty and business capacity of the managers of the bank. There was no uniformity in the market value of the bills issued by the banks of different States. And when there was a panic or business crash, most if not all of what was called money became worthless. Under the present system of National banks it is impossible for them to issue more than ninety per cent of their cash capital, and in all cases their capital is actual, not fictitious. If the bank has $100,000 cash, instead of keeping it to loan as under the old system, it is put into Government bonds and deposited with the Treasurer as a guarantee for the ultimate redemption of the bills it issues. The National bank note is therefore perfectly safe under any and all circumstances, unless the Nation repudiates its bonded debt.

This National bank bill therefore rests upon identically the same security—the faith of the Nation—as the legal-tender note. In addition, it has as a pledge for its payment the assets of the bank itself and the personal liability of its individual stockholders, each to an amount double that of his stock; all of which would be subject to sale for its ultimate payment.

This bank bill, should it now be presented for payment, though it reads on its face payable on demand, the teller of the bank would probably give this legal-tender note in payment. Thus payment is claimed to be made, by exchanging one piece of paper for another of the same general appearance and of the same intrinsic value, and that will continue to be the case until the legal-tenders are redeemable in coin. Our money now in use is of three kinds—two of paper and one of coin, but not exchangeable into each other. When the legal-tenders are payable in coin, then all three will be reduced to one and the same standard, and each will be convertible into the other.

IRREDEEMABLE PAPER.

But if the Government in time of peace has the constitutional power to declare its promises a legal-tender to pay debts, and such promissory notes could be substituted for the National bank circulation, what advantage would it be to either people or Government? Could any individual loan money then at any less rate of interest than now? What greater security would the bill-holder have in changing his pledge for its payment from a Government bond to Government promise? As these are the only two ways in which the individual could be directly affected, how is it possible for him to derive any special benefit from either?

What advantage, if any, could it be to the Government? The Government would be the gainer to the amount of bills lost, worn out or destroyed in circulation, and that would be all. For the interest it might save on bonds taken up by the issue of notes, it would lose on the coin necessary to be kept on hand for redemption of its notes. For unless that was done how could the issue of paper be doubled or trebled without becoming finally as worthless as the assignats of France under Louis XVI. or the Continental money of our fathers? Such has ever been the fate of all large issues of irredeemable paper, no matter by what nationality issued or what legal penalties may have been enacted against those who refused to receive it.

In the transaction of business in trade and commerce, is it wise to disregard the wisdom of the ages and the experience of all time? But even if no disaster should follow akin to those of all past experience, what other objections can there be to trying this experiment? It would convert the Government into an enormous bank of issue, with all its attendant expenses and risks. For business purposes of any kind, the Government is the poorest of all instrumentalities. If the experiment were to be attempted, and the National banks were all destroyed, the very first requisite would be to double the issue of Treasury notes in order to supply the place of the retired circulation of the banks, and thereafter to increase them with the growth and development of the country, the increase to be determined by an arbitrary act of Congress, which would be settled by a majority of a body of men who, as a general rule, would be no more competent to settle wisely any question of finance or commerce than any other equal number of reasonably well-informed men. If the increase was not settled by Congress, then by the decision of one man, selected by the appointing power on account of his meritorious political service as Controller of the Currency, who would thus be clothed with almost absolute power over all the monetary affairs of the people. The Democratic party in its better days won its most signal triumph in warring against the dangers to liberty and institutions of the country of such a power conferred on nine bank directors.

All monopoly in furnishing circulating medium is destroyed by the existing free banking law. The system by its own elasticity would adapt itself to the varying wants of trade and commerce free from the whims and caprices of scheming politicians or the ignorance and stupidity of self sufficient government officials. It furnishes to the people of the whole country a currency of uniform value, perfectly safe and secure against loss, and when the Government redeems its legal-tenders, convertible at will into money recognized by all commercial nations of the same market and intrinsic value.

A DIFFERENCE AND THE REASON FOR IT.

How does it happen that these two pieces of paper—the United States note and the National bank bill—both of the same intrinsic value and both resting upon the same Government security for ultimate redemption, are not alike in all respects as money! Simply because the Government in time of war, in the exercise of its war powers, declared one a legal-tender. That fixed its debt-paying value but not its value for trade and commerce. If you propose to buy my coat, I judge for myself as to the value of what you offer to give me in exchange. But if you owe me for a coat already sold, I must take in payment for the debt what the law-making power declares a legal-tender. In the time of war it can make Government promises a legal-tender, for the same reason that it can seize you and me, our fathers, sons and brothers, and place us in the cannon's mouth, take your property without compensation, and quarter armed men in your dwellings without your consent. The constitutional power to carry on war is in the unlimited power to declare war. And Congress is not only the sole judge as to the declaration but also as to the measures and means for its rigorous prosecution, so as to bring it to a speedy and effective close. For that purpose it can in its discretion declare that the promises of the Government shall for the time being have all the uses of money.

But in time of peace the law-making power has no constitutional authority to make a thing of no intrinsic value money for the payment of debts. Such is the dictum and the argument of the Supreme Court of the United States in its decision declaring the legal-tender Acts of Congress constitutional. But in time of war it is the sole judge as to all means appropriate and adapted for its prosecution.

Under this same power the Government could issue its bonds and other securities free from local taxation. But if that was the only authority for it, then the exemption could only apply to those issued in time of war. Exemption of bonds and notes of the United States from State and local taxation rests upon the inherent structure of the Government itself. It was so decided long ago by the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of McCulloch against the State of Maryland. Chief-Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said: "The State Governments have no right to tax any of the constitutional means employed by the Government of the Union to execute its constitutional powers. * * * The power to tax involves the power to destroy; the power to destroy may defeat and render useless the power to create. * * * If the State may tax one instrument employed by the Government in the execution of its powers, it may tax every other instrument." This decision has been acquiesced in not only as constitutional law, but as necessary to the safety and existence of the Nation. Local taxation of Government bonds and notes is the same as the taxation of its credit. In times of danger, were it constitutional, hostile communities could, within their respective jurisdictions, tax its credit out of existence.

NO ADVANTAGE IN TAXING BONDS.

But even if the taxation of bonds were constitutional, what advantage would it be to the government to tax them? If that was to be done a larger rate of interest, of course, must be paid. There would be no such thing as the sale of a bond bearing 4 per cent interest if it was subject to taxation. What advantage, then, would it be to the Government to pay 6 or 7 per cent interest and then collect back 2 or 3 per cent in taxation. It saves in the rate of interest about the amount it would collect in taxes and the cost of collecting the tax.

While money invested in bonds exempt from taxing pays nothing in local taxes, it contributes directly to the National Government in the reduced rate of interest and money in other investments but while it is subject to local taxation contributes nothing directly to the National Government. One kind of investment contributes to the State, the other to the Nation; but neither one contributes directly to both State and Nation, yet both kinds are subject alike to all the laws for raising revenue by the United States, whether it be income tax, tariff, or internal revenue.

The exemption of Government bonds from local taxation, has been decided and reaffirmed by the highest court to be inherent in the fundamental organization of the Government, so it cannot be changed without a change of the Constitution.

PAPER AND COIN.

But to return to the discussion of the question of currency from this digression into which I have been led by this brief reference to the history of the war legislation pertaining to it. The cost of paper—that is, its intrinsic value—is comparatively nothing. It costs no more to make a $5,000 bill than a $5 one. The printing press changes the amount of the promise simply by changing the numerals that mark it. Here is a gold coin, which reads on its face twenty-dollars. It promises nothing, and says nothing, about legal-tender. Yet the law that authorized its coinage—that is, changed it into this shape from bullion—says it is a legal-tender to the amount of $20 for all claims and demands whatsoever. The bullion out of which this is taken is not a legal-tender, yet the same weight of it has the same market value. So legal-tender creates no real value. It simply declares what shall pay a debt. This coin is not $20 in value because the law says it is. Without the law it would be the same in value, or nearly so. Without the law this piece of paper in value is nothing. The law makes either pay the same debt, but cannot fix the value of either for trade or commerce.

When you receive a paper dollar in payment of a debt due you, the debt itself is not paid. You have only changed debtors. Instead of the individual of whom you received it owing you, it is now the maker of the paper who owes the debt, and that continues to be the case till the person who holds the paper promise receives its amount in coin or some kind of real property.

Why is a payment in coin any more the payment of a debt than a payment in paper? The coin represents the actual labor necessary and indispensable for its production first, in taking the ore from the earth and all the subsequent labor necessary to convert it into bullion or coin, and the world consents and agrees what that amount of labor is worth, and that it could not be procured at much, if any less cost than the amount stamped upon the coin. So through the civilized world it has that real intrinsic value, for the reason that it is impossible for it to be produced for a less sum. And besides, it has the same value, or nearly so, for use in the mechanical arts that it has for coin. It is indestructable by fire or floods, or any agency know to the ingenuity of man. So that when property assumes this shape it is little liable to loss and is incapable of destruction.

The paper reads on its face, I promise to pay real value; the coin declares on its face, I am real value. The coin dollar runs through the commercial world by its own inherent strength and bears upon its face its real value. The paper dollar has not strength enough to stand alone, and bears upon its face only a promise which, if its fulfillment is to be indefinitely postponed, is as worthless as the rags of which it is made.

A coin dollar represents a certain weight of metal, and that same weight of metal you can exchange in the commercial world, anywhere, for an equal weight of the same metal in the coin of any country, and it is not subjected to ruinous depreciation. It may be worth a little more in one country than in another, by reason of cost of transportation, but the difference is trifling, and it is really worth its value, weight for weight, the world over. Hence it has been made in the commercial nations of the world the currency to represent real values, and is called the money of the world for it is the standard of measure of real values recognized as such by all commercial nations. The great essential of a standard or measure of value is that it shall be recognized alike by all the dealers in the commodities of real values for which the standard or measure is exchanged.

For instance, you have a horse for which you have no present need and you sell him, taking in exchange the standard or measure of value in use. But should you at any subsequent time want a horse, if the measure of value you received for your's will not buy one of like value—such a one as the parties themselves owning the two horses would be willing to exchange one for the other, then you are the loser by taking a representative of value for your horse when you sold him that will not buy one of the same or equal value when you wish to purchase. So the standard of value which is exchanged for property must be recognized alike by all the dealers in it, or some of them must be losers by its use.

THE MEASURE OF REAL VALUES.

A standard or measure of anything, to be correct, must partake of the nature of the thing of which it is the standard. If it is the standard of real values it must itself be of real value. If a standard of length, then it need possess only length like the yard-stick. If of bulk, or contents, then it need possess only cubic space like a quart or bushel measure. So of weight. In all these cases value has nothing to do with the transaction. The yardstick, itself worthless, measures the yard of a commodity worth cents or dollars just the same, for length is all that is required. So weights, worth comparatively nothing, weigh the most precious and costly values. But in the measure of real values, how is it to be done except by the use of real value?

Legislation can neither make nor unmake real values. Money in its real value is the creature of trade and commerce, not of Governments. Governments can fix the debt paying value of money for its own citizens by legal-tender laws—but not its value for trade and commerce. That is fixed by the dealers themselves in the commodities for which money is exchanged. And the rate of exchange is adjusted to a variation of value in the market, of either the commodities or money, based upon the cost, the demand and supply of the articles exchanged.

The promise to deliver a thing is not the thing itself; and a thing of no intrinsic value is not the equivalent of labor, and no legislative enactment can make it such. They may be used as such temporarily under the stress of some overruling necessity, but if continued any length of time, will by the inevitable expansion and contraction that must follow, end in bankruptcy and financial ruin; like the evil spirits in the times of our Savior, they only rend and destroy their possessor.

Intrinsic values have their equivalents, and may therefore properly be used as mediums of exchange. But mere promises unless convertible at will into intrinsic value, can have no equivalent in real values. Hence they must rest wholly upon confidence; and when that is shaken the entire fabric falls, and we call it a crash in business.

REAL USES OF MONEY.

What are the real uses of money and how are we to judge whether its volume at any particular time is sufficient for the wants of trade? In the transaction of business money is required only for the settlements of balances. In all the business of a people it is estimated that only about 5 to 7 per cent of this is done with money. Ninety-three to 95 per cent of it is in notes, drafts, checks, bills of exchange, clearing-house certificates, etc., and money is required only for the final balance.

To illustrate: A million of men owe $1 each. A check for a dollar is given by one of them and it passes from one to the other until it reaches the last one, and then the dollar itself is paid. Yet a million dollars of indebtedness has been discharged with this single dollar. Such a result requires only time and confidence. Without the confidence that the dollar would be paid on the check when presented, the dollar itself would have to be delivered each time instead of the check. Yet in the end it would discharge the same amount of indebtedness. So in times of ordinary confidence all that money is wanted for is to settle the balance in the exchange of commodities, whether in trade at home or in commerce with the nations.

The mere fact of coining money by the Government, or the stamping of engraved paper by its printing presses, no matter to what extent, does not thereby make money plenty. For however much the Government may have in its vaults, it can pay out or put into circulation only the amount of its actual expenses. If its annual expenses are $1,000,000, that is all it can pay out, and it collects in taxes and returns to its Treasury during the year that same amount. So it is impossible for it to put into circulation an amount exceeding its annual expenses.

How does money get into general circulation, whether issued by the Government or by incorporated institutions, called banks? The Government is limited, as I have stated, to its actual expenses. The banks, if they adhere to their legitimate business, go not into the marts of trade to buy property. They furnish the money for doing that by others, and for the risk and use charge a certain per cent called interest. They deal in interest-bearing paper alone, and it is from the interest on the money furnished for others to make exchanges that they derive their profits. If money is not wanted for business, that is for buying and selling commodities or for investment in some prospective development, it remains with those who are authorized to issue it. In that case it is idle capital, and no matter how great the amount, it would be scarce in circulation.

Flush times, as they are called, come not from increased coinage or additional printing, but from increased demand and consumption of the products of labor.—The flush business times of the war were not because the Government issued greenbacks, but because it paid annually over a thousand millions of dollars for labor and its products instead of, as now, less than three hundred millions. The sudden demand caused by the war for almost everything increased the consumption, and thereby enhanced the price.—War prices can be continued only by continuing the war that produces them.

REAL CAUSES OF HARD TIMES.

In the multiplicity of discussion as to the volume of money necessary for trade, and as to its effect in producing the depression in business commencing in 1873, the substantial facts and producing causes seem to be almost wholly overlooked. What were the real causes of the crash, as it was called, of 1873, which to so great an extent prostrated all branches of industry, and in its effects filled the land with unemployed labor?

Its real cause could not have been the fixing of a definite time for the resumption of specie payments, for that was not done until 1875, two years after the crash. Nor could its real cause have been a lack of sufficient circulating medium (called money), for the volume of that was greater in 1873-'74 than at any former period, excluding the interest-bearing notes issued by the Government for one or two years.

In 1862, the paper circulation (nearly all State bank) was two hundred and thirty-eight millions, six hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and eighteen (238,671,218) dollars. Adding the gold and silver coin in the country at that time, estimated at $100,000,000, would make the entire circulating medium for the whole country in 1862, in round numbers, $340,000,000.

The circulating medium, consisting of legal-tenders, fractional currency, and National bank notes, was as follows:

	Legal-tenders.	Fractional currency.	National bank.
1870	$356 000 000	$30 762 084	$299 395 446
1871	356 000 000	30 995 889	318 999 479
1872	367 000 000	40 742 827	336 999 295
1873	358 597 907	43 723 981	341 880 326
1874	378 401 709	48 544 299	351 183 159
1875	382 000 000	46 390 886	314 973 451
1876	371 827 220	44 147 072	288 081 875

So the total circulating medium, without the silver coin issued in place of fractional currency or the gold coin in the country was in—

1870	$691 981 110	1874	$736 120 853
1871	741 289 507	1875	746 870 000
1872	734 257 162	1876	707 908 907
1873	746 100 284		

The entire circulation in 1870 was, in round numbers, $682,000,000; in 1873, $746,000,000, and in 1874 it was $736,000,000. How then, is it possible that the crash of 1873 could have been produced by a lack of sufficient circulating medium, when there was $64,000,000 more in 1873 than in 1870, and $12,000,000 more in 1874 than in 1873, and in and in either year more than twice as much as in 1862.

If neither the fixing of a definite time to resume, nor lack of circulating medium caused the crash and consequent stagnation in business, then to what was that result really due?

It came by reason of the suspension in building of railroads, and because production in every branch of industry, except agriculture, had reached a point beyond the capacity of the people to consume—or, in the language of some casuists, because of under-consumption? But even if that were so, what caused the under-consumption? The ability to buy, and the ability or capacity to consume, are two distinct things. The ability to buy depends upon the general prosperity—upon an active, constant demand and ready pay for labor in all branches of business—and is limited and controlled by that. But the ability or capacity to consume has its limits, beyond which it is impossible to go, no matter what may be the ability to buy. An individual cannot consume, even in wasteful extravagance, beyond a certain limit. In 1873, as a people, we had reached that point. For the ability to buy at that time was as great as at any former period, yet there was a larger unsold surplus of all commodities than ever before.

RAILROAD BUILDING.

The ability to buy after 1873 was, it is true, greatly lessened. And why? During the three years preceding, 1873, 19,398 miles of railroad were built in the United States, and for the three years succeeding, 6,720 miles, being a difference of 12,678 miles for these three years. The greatest number of miles built in any one year from the commencement of railroad building was 7,658 miles in 1871, which was reduced to 1,758 miles in 1875. What was the effect of this great reduction upon labor and all business interests?

On railroads passing over a country of reasonably uniform and level surface, there are, on an average, about 80,000 cubic yards of earth-work to the mile. Over broken and greatly uneven surfaces it would exceed that. But call it 20,000 yards to the mile, and ten yards for a day's work. Then each mile of railroad would require 2,000 days' work for excavating the cuts and making the banks for the fills; that is, for the earth-work, as it is called, not counting rock-work, masonry, piling, trestle-work and bridge building. These, with the engineering and ties, would require as many more days' work to the mile, so not less than 4,000 days' work would be required on an average to each mile of railroad to prepare it for laying the track, and this would not include the labor necessary for furnishing the rolling stock and equipment and for operating the road.

At 4,000 days' work to the mile, the building of railroads in the United States for the three years succeeding 1873 required 78,063,000 days' work less than for the three preceding years, which would be an annual decrease of 26,056,000 days' work. In the labor required for the production of iron and anthracite coal, there was a like decrease. In 1873 the production of rolled iron alone (by the returns of the Steel and Iron Association) was 1,968,445 tons, and in 1874 it was 1,839,560 tons, being 128,885 tons less than in 1873.

It is estimated that on an average it takes five days' work to produce a ton of iron, including the mining and smelting of the ore. Calling it five days

Grow's speech concluded.

Republicans should be returned to the State Legislature.

In State affairs there certainly can be no reason for a change of political parties. Since the Republican party was intrusted with power in the State the debt has been reduced, including the assets in the sinking fund, from $38,478,961 07 July 1, 1860, to $13,352,386 38 November 30, 1877, while during this time extra war expenses not paid by the General Government amounted to over $3,000,000, and the aggregate for the support of orphan schools to $5,822,298 in extra appropriations for the education of those whose fathers died that the Republic might live.

As to candidates, your patience will admit of but a word. General Hoyt, the Republican candidate for Governor, has by his own energy and inherent force of character, without the fortuitous aid of wealth or family influence, carved his way to honorable distinction. A farmer boy, unaided and alone he worked his way through the schools and into the legal profession at once of the most distinguished bars in the Commonwealth for culture and judicial learning and over which at one time he was presiding judge. But when liberty and the institutions of the country were in danger, he left all for the battle-fields of the Republic.

Of his associates on the ticket I need only say that each has been tested in official positions, and, as you all know, discharged their duties wisely and well. But candidates are but representatives of their respective organizations, and each is to be passed on by the voter.

Political parties are to be judged as you judge individuals, not more by their professors than by their acts. "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? By their fruits ye shall know them."

What has the Democratic party done? For a third of a century it stood with baying bloodhounds, obedient to the mandates of the taskmaster, ever ready to seize the panting fugitive, guilty of no offence save his love of liberty, and hurl him back into hopeless bondage. By its theories of State sovereignty it made a barricade of the Constitution of the United States, behind which treason could intrench itself in its deadly assaults upon the life of the Republic.

At last its Southern wing, in defiance of the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed at the ballot-box, appealed to the cartridge-box to nullify that decision and to destroy the institutions of our fathers. In the effort they hung the land in the sable habiliments of mourning and woe; drenched its soil with martyr blood and flooded it with widows' and orphans' tears.

The Northern wing of the party would have brought this war to an ignominious close on a dissolved Union and ruined Republic. While the boom of cannon from the victorious and decisive battle-field of Gettysburg still nerved and cheered the patriot heart, as it echoed down the centuries, this party met in convention at Chicago and declared the war a failure and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities.

> We are asked to spike our guns when the foe
> Was at bay,
> And the rags of his black banner were dropping
> away;
> To tear down the proud name our Nation had
> won,
> And strike her brave bird from his home in the
> sun.

In this night of national disaster, had the councils and policy of the Democratic party prevailed as expressed in its conventions, in its leading organs, by its votes in Congress and State Legislatures, the sun of our first century of existence would have set upon a severed Union, with three thousand miles of hostile frontier lined with frowning battlements and bristling cannon, thus entailing upon coming generations the countless woes of endless border conflicts. For if the people between the Gulf and the Lakes could not live together in peace as one nation, they certainly could not as two.

The last great experiment of free elective Government among men would then have been tried, and the Goddess of Liberty can rear her altars without shuddering at the clank of the chain riveted by her professed votaries; and wherever on earth's broad surface wrong is done to bleeding humanity, every American heart will beat in sympathy, and if powerless to do aught else, will drop a tear o'er the sad fate of the oppressed.

The youngest voter before me was a toddling boy when the Republican party was born. He has seen it develop from the cradle into its young manhood crowned with these more glorious deeds than ever before circled the brow of a political organization since time began.

On the second Tuesday of November next the voters of the Commonwealth will be called upon to decide at the ballot-box to which of these two parties they will intrust their rights and their liberties, the hopes of their children and destinies of the Republic.

Aha!

At last old "Square Timber" has made a statement of the condition of the State Treasury. He was elected on the cry of Republican fraud. Republican rascility had been so persistently charged by the Democracy that many credulous people were misled and really believed that half the money in the Treasury had been stolen and was represented only by worthless notes. Col. Noyes was solemnly pledged to show up the corruption of Republican officials the very moment he got inside. Well, he got in last May. Of course he found all the transactions of Bob Mackey and other Republicans straight as a string. He didn't care much about saying so and thus give the lie to the men who elected him. But they didn't all understand his silence, and a few noisey fellows up in Lehigh passed a resolution denouncing him as belonging to the "Cameron Ring," and called on him to show up or get out. So he did show up. He published an inventory showing every thing fair and square under all Republican Treasurers, but found a big hole in the old Democratic record, under Treasurer Bickel, in 1858, when Gov. Bigler, was in power. It is no less than an issue of $100,000 of State bonds which no body knew anything about for a quarter of a century! The Republicans took a State debt of $40,000,000 when they came into power, but they knew nothing of this little side show of expense money until now when the bonds are presented for payment.

It appears that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund found out there was a "nigger in the fence" some days ago. They proposed to keep still until the rascality was more fully developed and traceable to the guilty parties. But the statement of the Treasurer lets the cat out of the bag at once. The Democratic trap was duly sprung, but lo and behold it didn't catch the right sort of game! Like the Potter and Grover Committees, the old gun kills at the wrong end. As yet it is hard telling how many "dead ducks" will be counted, but the fluttering is big enough for a whole flock.—*Warren Mail.*

IT HAS cost the people over $14,000,000 in fifteen years to print the government greenbacks, while the printing of money by the government for the national banks has not cost the people one cent—the banks having paid for printing their notes. Greenbacks pay no taxes; national banks pay from $18,000,000 to $23,000,000 per annum in state and federal taxes. If these banks should, by act of congress, be closed, this $20,000,000 would have to be raised by taxing the people that additional amount each year.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., August 22, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

HON. HENRY M. HOYT,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,

HON. CHARLES W. STONE,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

For Judge Supreme Court,

HON. JAMES P. STERRETT,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,

HON. AARON K. DUNKEL,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of E. V. CHADWICK, of Smethport borough, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of P. M. FULLER, of Bradford township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of M. W. WAGNER, of Bradford borough, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. D. BURBANK, of Keating township, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of N. W. ADBEY, of Smethport Borough, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Having nothing to defend, let us not go upon the defensive. Being right, gentlemen, let us be aggressive.—GEN. H. M. HOYT.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican Electors of McKean county are requested to meet in caucus at their respective places for holding elections on Saturday evening, September 14th, 1878, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent their district in County Convention to be held at the Court House, Smethport, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18, 1878. Every citizen of the county who is in favor of an honest currency and a strict maintenance of the Nation's honor and integrity is cordially invited to participate in the selection of delegates.

The Convention will be called to order at 7½ p. m., and will proceed to the selection of Congressional delegates, and the nomination of candidates for the following offices:

One person for Representative.
One person for Prothonotary, &c.
One person for Sheriff.
One person for District Attorney.
Two persons for Co. Commissioners.
Two persons for County Auditors.
One person for County Surveyor.

Let there be a full representation from every election precinct in the county.

L. ROGERS,
Ch'n Co. Com.

GET ASSESSED.

Thursday, September 5th is the last day upon which voters can get assessed, and Saturday October 5th is the last day upon which tax can be paid, to secure a vote at the ensuing election. Persons who voted on age last year, should be particular to have their names placed upon the assessment, and pay their tax as above indicated, otherwise the law provides no way by which they can vote.

National Banks.

There is a wide-spread prejudice against National Banks, and the Labor reformers make opposition to these institutions one of the cardinal principles in their platform. These gentlemen seem to have forgotten that it was largely due to the National Banks that the Government was indebted for funds to carry on the war for the preservation of the Union; that they stepped forward and took millions of dollars of the Government bonds and paid for them when a portion of the North was denouncing them as not worth the paper they were printed upon.

It is boldly asserted by this new party leaders, that National Banks are getting something for nothing, and that they are a privileged class, notwithstanding the fact that we have a free banking law, and any number of gentlemen who procure the bonds and deposit them can engage in the business.

The National Banks bank upon Government securities so far as circulation is concerned, but we hope few people need to be told that a bank that depends upon its circulating notes for its profits can never make its stockholers very rich. A bank whose circulation can never rise above nine-tenths of its capital deposited to secure its circulation cannot, on the average capital so invested, oppress anybody. The complaint is that the Government pays the bank interest on its capital so deposited. It seems to have escaped the notice of these fault-finding financiers that the Government must pay the interest on its bonds any way, and that it makes no sort of difference to the public who may be the owners.—Every bank pays back to the Federal and State Governments in taxes every dollar that the privilege of circulating its notes is worth. Some pay more than the privilege is worth; and some, indeed many, banks are reducing their capital for that reason. The advantages of the National system is the absolute security of the bill-holders for one thing, the uniformity of the currency for another, and the office they perform as distributors of the currency for still another. But perhaps a still greater advantage is that the system secures the active co-operation of an immense interest for the maintenance of national credit, which in emergencies is of highest importance.

ANOTHER fallen angel. C. W. Angell, secretary of the Pullman palace car company, is a defaulter in $120,000. Of course he moved in the best society.

READ IT. Read Hon. Galusha A. Grow's speech, to which we devote a large portion of our columns this week. It is worthy a careful perusal.

THE Bounding Banning has been defeated for the nomination for Congress in the Second district at Cincinnati, by W. Goss. Ex-Gov. Tom Young will be the Republican nominee.

JUDGE STEPHEN S. WILSON, of Tioga county, whose name was confounded with that of Judge Williston some time ago as a candidate for congress, is not in the field and does not seek nomination. He is attending quietly to his duties as associate law judge in that district, and has no aspirations to mingle in the political arena at this time.—*Williamsport Gazette & Bulletin.*

DURING the last days of Democratic power, under the administration of Jas. Buchanan, the United States Government was obliged to pay 12 per cent. interest and had difficulty in borrowing money at that rate. Now, after a great war, and with an enormous National debt, both the result of Democratic imbecility and treason, the Government, under Republican rule, can get all the money it wants at four and four and a half per cent. Would any citizen who desires the welfare of the country be willing to restore our financial affairs to Democratic control? Havn't we had enough of twelve per cent. Democracy?

A RATHER significant third term incident happened at the convention of the Republicans of Chester County, Penn., on Tuesday. It was the largest meeting of the kind ever held there. When a speaker, who was making a stirring address, alluded casually to General Grant as a possible Presidential candidate in 1880, there was a tremendous outburst of applause, which lasted several minutes. Men waved their hats and shouted, and no mention is made of any dissenting voices. It was a kind of demonstration which refutes the frequent charge that the Grant movement is confined entirely to a few hungry politicians.—*Tribune.*

THE yellow fever is working its way through the South and marks some new town for its victim every day. In the cities its ravages are unchecked, in some cases the professional nurses and in Vicksburg the health officer having succumbed to it. The New York case has developed into unmistakable yellow fever. The need for outside aid grows stronger each day. The Mayor of Boston has set a noble example to the philanthropically inclined by personally responding to a call from Memphis for help by telegraphing the Mayor of Memphis to draw on him at sight for $1,500. Others should follow suit. Immediate aid seems to be greatly needed.

A. J. CHITTENDEN has been nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction by the Colorado Greenbacks, and this is the way he talked in the convention: "I am not ashamed of the platform adopted here to-day. I am not ashamed of the hint at repudiation. If I were about to die to-day I would cast my vote for repudiation. If I were on my way to heaven I would drop a ballot for repudiation. If I could have any influence with angels such a shower of ballots in favor of repudiation would fall as would astonish the world. I would free the people in this way." He'd make a fine Superintendent of Public Instruction, wouldn't he? But we do not believe just heaven has such a fate in store for the people of Colorado.

THE Democratic organs of this State don't approve of the speech made last Saturday, at Oil City, by ex-Speaker Grow, and we can't say that we blame them. They never endorse such sentiments as he expressed. When the people take them to heart it is death to the Democratic party. The Democrats had hoped that Mr. Grow would feel aggrieved an account of his defeat in the State Convention for the gubernatorial nomination, and when they found him among the first and most hearty endorsers of General Hoyt, his successful opponent, their disgust clearly showed itself. When Mr. Grow announced his purpose to stump the State for the Republican ticket and make a special effort in those counties where he was most warmly supported for Governor, the opposition press lost all patience with him. Mr. Grow will be an important element of strength in this campaign and he enters upon the work he has assumed with the energy, ability and statesmanship which have distinguished him in the past. He has no doubt of the election of General Hoyt and the whole state ticket by a decisive majority. No man understands public sentiment better and none are better qualified to form a more correct judgment of political events in the future.—*Record of the Times.*

MR. THURMAN evidently consoled himself with the belief that nobody ever read his speeches in the Senate, or else he would not have been so reckless in claiming that he had always favored irredeemable money. In a speech against the inflation bill, on April 6, 1874, he said: "It simply means that no man of my age shall ever again see in this country that kind of currency which the framers of the Constitution intended should be the currency of the Union; which every sound writer on political economy the world over says says is the only currency that defrauds no man. It means that so long as I live, and possibly long after I shall be laid in the grave, this people shall have nothing but an irredeemable currency with which to transact their business—that currency which has been well described as the most effective invention that ever the wit of man devised to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. I will have nothing to do with it." In another speech on the same bill he said: "Ultimately this discussion will be reduced to a single question, in my humble judgment; a question between a sound currency or an irredeemable currency for all time to come. Let every man take his stand one way or another, and let him bide the result; and if he takes a stand which his conscience shall approve, although he may be condemned and may fall, he will at least have the satisfaction of having done his duty." The prediction has been fulfilled to the letter, but the strange spectacle is presented of the prophet standing upon what he so ably described as the wrong side, the side with which he vowed he would have nothing to do.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

Views of Col. Henry M. Hoyt, the Republican Candidate for Governor.

From a speech delivered in Lehigh County by our candidate for Governor, we publish the following extract giving his views in regard to the important topic of freight discrimination. They will be read with interest:

Mr. Hoyt then entered upon the consideration of the sixth resolution of the platform. He said the next resolution has reference to a question which has attracted much consideration. It is as follows:

"That we view with alarm the growing depression of many of the leading and trading interest of the State and country, resulting largely it is believed, from unfair advantages and discriminating rates of freight and transportation privileges given by many of the transportation companies of the State and country to a favored few, to the prejudice of our general producing interests, and this convention earnestly recommends the enactment of such laws by the State and National Legislatures as will correct the growing evil."

Pennsylvania in common with all the States of the Union, and indeed, with all civilized countries has fostered railroads. The locomotive is a type of modern civilization. It has revolutionized trade and commerce between States and communities. It moves all our productions to the place of consumption. It performs a most important function in our social State. It moves labor itself from our crowded places to the points of demand. It redistributes cheaply and quickly.

In a general way it may be said that most enterprising men have invested more or less capital in railroads. It is too late to doubt their beneficent results. In process of time abuses grew up. Our own citizens lost the advantage of nearness to markets. Now they ask that their nearness may not be made to operate to a positive disadvantage. So the people of Pennsylvania in their Constitutional Convention decreed that "No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals or in favor of either by abatement, drawback or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, or any lessee, manager or employee thereof shall make any preference in furnishing cars or motive power." This proposition was designed to make the transporter a common carrier. It says, for instance, that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company shall not charge to shipper of coal from Hazleton one rate and permit another to ship at a less rate. It does not mean that the shipper from the Wyoming region further off must pay more than the Hazleton producer, but it does mean that he shall not pay less. It, in connection with other provisions, means that the iron master at Pittsburgh shall not pay more to carry his manufactured goods to Philadelphia than the like articles pay from Wheeling for Chicago. It does mean that the Lancaster or Lehigh county farmer shall not pay more to carry his bushel of wheat to Philadelphia than the Ohio or Kansas farmer. It means that all charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class, in the same direction, the same distance, shall be alike and shall not exceed the charges from a more distant direction. It means that all the citizens of the State which gave the railroad companies great and valuable franchises shall be treated with equality, fairness and honesty. It means that these corporations shall be managed in the interest of the stockholders and the public and not those of inside rings. This principle needs no vindication and the Republican party has publicly pledged itself to such legislation as will carry out the constitution—aided as it must be, to be entirely effectual, by National legislation. Corporations then guilty of a violation of these Constitutional and legal provision will be justly held to a forfeiture of their franchises.

This I understood to be the scope and force of this resolution, and the avowed doctrine of the Republican party.

These then are the questions on which the Republican party appeals to the 750,000 voters of the Commonwealth, to say whether its record in the past entitles it to trust in the future. I ask what measures the Republican party have ever undertaken that it has not carried out. It has been charged that the financial crisis was brought about by the party. It is not true. It was produced by extravagance and over-speculation, induced by the prosperity of the country immediately after the close of the war. It is charged that the party has contracted the currency. It is not true. The currency has not been contracted one dollar since 1865. It is not worth while to appeal to sensible men. They can see, read and think for themselves. I did not intend to make much of a speech. I only came to get acquainted with the people in the hope that both might be benefitted.

WANTED to know if in 1865, when the great army was being paid off, $683,818,-685 86 of currency, the money value of which was $699,258,858 77, was sufficient for the uses of the country, how much more is needed in 1878 than the $688,-597,375, 97 now in circulation, the money value of which is $634,465,591 27?

THE new county of Lackawanna, just formed out of a part of Luzerne, will be the sixty-seventh in the State. It contains 440 square miles and about 85,000 inhabitants. Governor Hartranft will appoint to temporary office the officers of the new county, and provision is made by law for an adjustment, by commissioners, of the county debt, &c. The citizens will be called upon to select, in November, a county seat, and Scranton, it is generally assumed, will be chosen.

JUDGE Wm. D. Kelley has been nominated in the IVth Congressional District by the National Greenback-Labor party, to represent it at Washington in the next Congress. His long and persistent advocacy of "absolute money" as currency which has no value is called, entitles him to this recognition. But we fear that, like Butler's endorsement of Kearney, so Judge Kelley's acceptance of this nomination will be construed as an abandonment of the Republican party. In his testimony before the Potter Committee, at Atlantic City, he avowed himself an Independent, which was a step, probably, preparatory to his complete affiliation with the Nationalists. Such is the construction he must expect to see put on his recent actions.—*Phila. Press.*

The Greenback Convention.

We attended the Greenback Convention at Turport last week, a meagre report of which we give to our readers. The subject, however, hardly calls for more extended comment. There were twenty-three so-called delegates present, the majority of whom were from Bradford township and borough. There were scarcely enough delegates from other portions of the county to entitle it to the designation of County Convention. There were very few present outside of the delegates, beside the candidates and representatives of the press, therefore there was no interference in its deliberations by demonstrations from the galleries. Everything was not so smooth, however, in the convention. Kerns, smilingly as usual, proposed to make himself a delegate at large from almost any town from which there were no delegates. From the abundance of unrepresented townships he had no difficulty to choose which to honor with his representative. Hamlin was his choice, Tim Mullin thereupon proposed to represent his native land, Annin township. Tim did not insist. But he was determined to put in his car if Kerns was allowed to. He was willing to be sat down upon if Kerns was made to bear him company. Tim seemed to have the support and sympathy of the crowd, and carried his point. Both he and Kerns were "expelled," according to the wording of the resolution. After the settling of this little difficulty everything went smoothly. Some difficulty was anticipated in persuading J. E. Blair to accept the nomination for Representative, but the matter had evidently been fixed in advance, and James accepted the situation and the nomination with no outward signs of dissent or disgust. After the nomination of the other candidates the "convention" adjourned *en masse* to the bar-room of the American, House, where we left them. So far as we know they may be there yet.

A Greenback Leader.

The Greenbackers do pick out queer men for leaders; there can be no doubt about that. In Maine the chairman of their State Committee is said to have accumulated a fortune of $200,000 by lending money at usurious rates of interest. The *Augusta Journal* calls him the "champion money-lender of the Kennebec Valley," and charges that he had almost completed arrangements for starting a national bank at Gardiner two years ago, when he discovered that he could get a larger per cent. for his money in other ways, and abandoned the project. The *Journal* says he habitually charges eight and ten per cent. interest, holds a large amount of Government bonds, is a trustee of a savings bank, and lives in the most elegant house in the city of Gardiner; yet this man, who has acquired a fortune by money-lending, signs a flaming circular denouncing money-lenders and bondholders. This seems to be one of the subliment cases of unadulterated "cheek" on record.

Another New Party.

A number of prominent citizens of Union county, of which the Hon. Eli Slifer is one, have organized a new party, with the following declaration of principles:

The abolishment of County School Superintendents.

The abolishment of Jury Commissioners.

The abolishment of Associate Judges.

The pay of County Commissioners to be $100 a year.

The Legislature to meet but once in five years, except in case of emergency.

That all salaries be reduced one-half present rates.

That no member of the legal fraternity be sent to the Legislature.

That no further expenditure be made on the Governor's mansion.

That no man be elected to office but once until all shall have a turn.

That the Constitution shall be amended to conform with these resolutions.

That this organization be known as the "Independent Retrenchment and Reform Party."

A convention is to be held on the 26th inst., for the purpose of nominating a full county ticket.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

MR. JOHN E. LEETE, of New Orleans, who was dragged from his Southern home to testify before that Democratic-political-document-manufacturing company at New York, called the Potter combination, went insane yesterday and had to be locked up. While waiting to testify he learned that his wife and children were prostrated with yellow fever, which preyed so heavily on his mind as to upset his reason. If the combination could be forced to some of the fever districts the country might be benefitted.

New Advertisements.

THE FRIEND OF ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., New York

A CURE FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the system, so as to reach any internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin diseases.

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Administrator's Notice.

Whereas letters of administration have been issued to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Serepta Kood, deceased, late of Otto township, McKean county, Pa., all parties having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

S. D. FREEMAN,
42-6t Administrator.

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S. D. FREEMAN,
42-6t Administrator.

Smethport Bakery.

M. H. PICARD'S

Bakery & Confectionery,

FINE TEAS.

Also Dealer in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Special attention given to orders from private families.

Legal.

ESTRAY.

Came into my enclosure at Prentice Vale, one steg about three years old, roan color. Owner will please call, pay charges, prove property and take him away.

WILLIAM LOVEJOY.
Prentice Vale, Aug. 22, 1878.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for a charter creating a corporation to be known as the Smethport Water and Gas-light and Heat Company, said company to be located in the borough of Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, and its object and business to be the supplying of the Borough of Smethport and its citizens with water, gas-light and heat.

WM. HASKILL.
12-4t

In Bankruptcy.

Western District of Pennsylvania—ss.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Howard H. Hallock of Bradford, in the County of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

GEO. A. STURGEON, Assignee
40-3t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

Western District of Pennsylvania ss:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Glass, of Bradford tw'p, in the county of McKean and State of Penn., within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

GEO. A. STURGEON, Assignee.
39-3t

Executor's Notice.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Miles Kinney, late of Annin township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same, without delay, to

HENRY M. KINNEY, Executor,
at Annin Creek, Pa.,
or S. W. Smith, Att'y for Estate, at Port Allegany.—39-3t.

Stockholders' Meeting.

To the Stockholders of the Duke Center and Eldred Plank Road Co.:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the above named Company will be held on the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1878, at the Law Office of S. E. Cheeseman, in Duke Center, at which meeting a vote will be taken as to whether the capital stock of said Company shall be increased.

Dated Duke Center, July 22, 1878.

L. S. ANDERSON, Pres't.
S. E. CHEESEMAN, Sec'y. 36-tm]

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice, that on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1878, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Joseph McKnight, of Bradford in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law, that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at office No. 11, North Park Row, Erie, Pa., before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 7, 1878.—41 t-3

Miscellaneous.

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly after the latest patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

v16-41-1y J. McNULTY.

The World's Standard

FAIRBANK'S

SCALES.

Also Sole Agents for

Miles' Alarm Money Drawer

AND

Oscillating Pump Companys' Pumps.

COFFEE and SPICE MILLS,
TEA and COFFEE CANS,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS and
STORE FIXTURES GENERALLY.

FAIRBANKS & CO.

216 Main Street, Buffalo.

WM. P. NORTHRUP, & CO.

RELIEF-LINE

ENGRAVERS

AND

ELCTROTYPERS,

FORMERLY HENRY CHANDLER ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 13 Swan Street, Lewis Block,

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Jas. N. Matthews, } *Of the late firm of Matthews*
Wm. P. Northrup, } *& Warren. The latter years with Hon.*
1330 yl *Ira Chandler*

BOND

LIQUOR STORE

East Side, Union St., OLEAN, N. Y.

Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos & Cigars at Wholesale or Retail.

Miscellaneous.

NEW STOCK

AT

NEW PRICES!

CASH AND LOW FIGURES.

Having just placed on our counters a full and entirely new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at greatly reduced prices we are able to do better by our patrons than ever before. Our stock of

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING

is superior in quality and make, and we call attention to the following very low prices, as sample figures:

Men's Full Suits	$4 50 to $17 00
Boys' Suits	$3 00 to $8 00
Gents' Boots	$2 00 to $5 00

WE HAVE ALSO A FULL STOCK OF

LADIES' & CHILDRENS' SHOES & GAITERS

WHICH WE OFFER AT PRICES BELOW COMPETITION.

WE ARE OFFERING A FULL LINE OF

HATS AND CAPS

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Our Grocery Department

IS ALWAYS COMPLETE.

SUGARS	9 to 11c	PRUNES	12½c
SYRUPS	70 to 90c	SUGAR-CURED HAMS	13c
TEAS	25 to 90c	SALT PORK	9c
COFFEES	23 to 35c	LARD	11c
DRIED APPLES	7c	OAT MEAL	5c
PEELED PEACHES	15c	CHOICE BUTTER	16c

HASKILL & GIFFORD,

Main Street, SMETHPORT.

CENTRAL CASH STORE.

SPRING STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

and MILLINERY

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT.

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN.

Using nothing but

First-Class Improved Machinery and the very best of Selected Timber,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS"

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No..... to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. { TITUS G. FISH, EDWIN B. FISH, JNO. C. HUGGINS, } FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing that we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER to

FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis.

CLAPP BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

A FULL LINE OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!!

DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!

Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

161 State St., CHICAGO.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., August 22, 1878.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

MCKEAN LODGE, No. 288, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

GEO. SMITH, Sec'y. W. T. CALLAR, W. M.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 3 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. Sunday school immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—P. H. Cotter, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. Ring, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—C. K. Bartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Del. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
County Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—M L Armstrong
Town Council—H L McCoy
A Backus N W Abbey J C Hamlin
M Smith B C Corwin Wm Specht S
Constable—H. L. Bartlegame.
School Directors—L. Rogers B. D Hamlin, R L Knapp E G Brown, E Bartwell L Burlingame
Poormasters—E F Waller O W Gallup
Justices—G M Smith P Ford
Auditors—C K Bartwell M A Sprague A B Armstrong

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

Our Traveling Agent.

Mr. J. WILLETT SMITH is the authorized agent and solicitor of the MINER. He is authorized to solicit subscriptions, advertising and job work, and to make collections. Orders through him will receive prompt and careful attention. We bespeak for him a courteous reception from all our personal and business friends.

—Teachers' Institute next week.

—General T. L. Kane is in town.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—The Haskill well continues to flow about five barrels a day.

—The Rogers well will probably come in next week.

—Otto township sent another representative to the county jail last night.

—The Bradford Sunday *Herald* people are talking of starting a daily. Next!

—Few cases have been tried this week. The majority were continued or settled.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—Rev. H. Q. Miller will not be able to hold services next Sabbath on account of *sickness*.

—A young Baptist brother has made his appearance in the family of Rev. O. J. Rose, of this borough.

—The McKean *Miner* is one of the handsomest and newsiest of papers that comes to this office.—*Potter Journal.*

—Hamilton's German Bitters are the best. Large bottles only 50 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong. Aug. 22-3m.

—The pleasure loving editors of Western Pennsylvania started Tuesday on a trip to Mammoth Cave.

—Hon. L. Rogers went to Philadelphia on Saturday to attend to his duties as Secretary of the State Committee.

—Guests are always well taken care of at the Riddell House, Bradford. It is near the depot, new and first-class.

—A. B. Armstrong sells Hamilton's Ginger Tonic for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, &c. Aug. 22. m-3

—Two sets of delegates from Annin township will knock for admission at the doors the Democratic Convention to-day.

—J. E. Blair, the Greenback candidate for the Legislature, has been visiting among his friends in this borough a few days this week.

—There was some skillful engineering at the Democratic caucus here Saturday evening. Ros. got the delegates, however. That man isn't so slow.

—The *Era* reporter says Mason, the Greenback candidate for Governor, has a "strangely marked countenance." Has the old man had the small-pox?

—Trains have commenced to run again on the Elevated Railway, and contrary to prediction are as heavily loaded with passengers as ever.

—A correspondent of the Sunday *Breeze* tried to be funny in a recent letter at the expense of Col. Wilcox. The Col. should sit down on that chap—real hard.

—Mason, the Greenback candidate for Governor, stated that there is no such thing as over-production in oil, and the *Breeze* thinks his ignorance is deplorable.

—Hambleton, the artist, is holding forth at the "side-hill gallery." Parties who wish to see themselves as others see them will do well to take advantage of this opportunity.

—The Eldred *Eagle* will appear this week. It is published by our old friend Gould, of the Cameron *Press*, which is a guarantee that it will be a newspaper in fact as well as in name.

—The Eldred *Express* is the latest addition to the journals of McKean county. It seems to start out with a living patronage, and is carefully edited. Mr. Howden, its publisher, has our best wishes for success.

—It was Judge Williams intention to have presided at this session of court, but he received a dispatch Saturday, at Emporium, calling him home on account of serious sickness in his family. Judge Wilson presided in his place.

—The Republican Club of Bradford has been reorganized with the following officers:

President—R. B. Stone.
Vice-President—Enos Parsons.
Secretary and Treasurer—M. A. Fisher.
Executive Committee—L. Emery, Jr., T. J. Malvin, John Brown, F. S. Johnson and Loyal Ward.
Finance Committee—C. L. Wheler, W. R. Shearer and E. W. Codington.

—The last act of the court before adjournment was the appointment of B. L. Knapp as Court Crier, and T. L. Chapin and H. L. Burlingame as Tipstaves.

—J. K. Stull, of Eldred, came lugging an egg into our office the other day that measures 6½x8 inches (not feet.) It is the result of the labors of a Brahma hen, and its size certainly shows enterprise and ability that *should* be recognized.

—Hon. Jacob Tome, of Maryland, and Col. Jacob Sallade, of Williamsport, have purchased the *Gazette & Bulletin*. No change in the editorial or business management is contemplated, and the paper will continue its course as an independent Republican newspaper.

—Bradford is the most populous borough in the county, and it is proper that she should have the finest school building, and she has. We have not been inside of it, but the outside appearance does great credit to the borough and the builder.

—The Bradford Sunday *Herald* is the organ of the Greenback party of the county, yet we failed to find a word in its columns commendatory of its candidates for county offices. It *is* either ashamed of its ticket, or cannot find words to express its feelings.

—The producers of the northern field have been in council in Bradford, to devise means to save their own lives. It is reported that the meeting was more successful than was anticipated, and many fondly hope that the Standard has received another "death blow." We hope there is no mistake about it this time.

—Among the hotel arrivals of Buffalo we discover in the *Express* of Tuesday the name of "A. J. Hughes, of the *McKean County Miner*?" Is it possible that brother Hughes is trying to get into good society by pretending that he is connected with the MINER? We cannot believe it. The *Express* must be mistaken.

—In justice to J. E. Blair we are requested to state that he did not want to be a candidate for Representative, but was forced on the Greenback ticket. We can assure James, however, that the people will not force an election upon him. He will not be compelled to leave his business and go to Harrisburg next winter.

—We have J. R. Chadwick's authority to say that he was not a candidate before the democratic convention for any office, and that his name was used without his authority or consent. He says if he had been an aspirant for the nomination for Prothonotary he would feel very much mortified to have been defeated by the most incompetent man presented.

—P. Ford, Esq., did not attend the Democratic caucus Saturday evening. If he had he would not have broken his arm. When returning from an evening call at Capt. Ernhout's he stumbled on the steps and falling with his entire weight on his left side sustained a fracture of the arm. He is able to be about with his arm in a sling, and has every appearance of a revolutionary soldier who has "seen service."

—By the completion and opening of the Kendall & Eldred Railroad the transportation of hardware supplies from Pittsburg to the northern oil field will be directed into a new channel. Instead of their being sent to the Atlantic & Great Western Road at Greenville and Corry they will come over the low grade road to the P. & E. at Driftwood, thence to Emporium, thence to Eldred and thence into the oil region over the new narrow gauge road.

—Notwithstanding the great expense incurred by the county to furnish the jail with water, the Sheriff was on the street this morning trying to let the job of drawing water to the lowest bidder. The matter of the supply of water to the jail needs ventilating. There is said to be plenty of water if it was allowed to flow in the jail tanks. Can any one tell why it is not, if so? Our columns are open, and the public would like to know, you know.

—We publish the Kendall & Eldred railroad time table in this issue. This road is destined to be, and has already become to be, a popular and important branch for this section of the county especially. It gives easy and direct communication between the Bradford district and the county seat, and fills a want long felt. On the occasion of several trips over the road we have observed that the trains are all crowded, and from appearances it cannot but be a paying investment.

—Supt. Black, of the Cascade Mines, near St. Mary's, and another reliable gentleman, state that there is apparently a great commotion in the bowels of the mountain about one mile east of St. Mary's. The sound, like heavy thumping, is spasmodic, and during the sound there is a perceptible trembling of the earth. Many people have visited the place and agree in the statement. There are no mining excavations in this mountain, and what causes the strange commotion is unaccountable.—*Cameron Press.*

Latest Oil Notes.

—The Hulings well is doing an average of 15 barrels a day.

The Haskill well flowed this morning for full fifteen minutes the full capacity of the tubing. The well flows from three to four times a day, and is daily increasing its flow.

—The Rogers well is down between 800 and 900 feet. They broke the sand reel Tuesday evening, and had it repaired before daylight. The tools are now in the hole, but will be out in a short time probably. They passed an excellent first sand.

Distinguished Visitors.

We were so fortunate as to be in Bradford on Monday, and to become acquainted with Hons. Henry M. Hoyt and C. W. Stone, the Republican candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, who were spending a few days in renewing and making friends and acquaintances in the oil regions. General Hoyt is a large portly gentleman, of pleasant demeanor, a fine conversationalist, and evidently made for a leader among men. One cannot become acquainted with him without liking the man, and it is not strange that he is so popular among the citizens of his own county.

Hon. C. W. Stone is a slender, black-haired, keen-eyed, scholarly appearing gentleman, and impresses one as a man of education, culture and ability. They spent the afternoon in viewing the sights of Bradford and vicinity, and in the evening were tendered an impromptu reception by the "boys" of the Oil Exchange at their hospitable and elegant club rooms. The "Governor" promises us to visit Smethport before the close of the campaign.

THE DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

A Chapter of Blunders.

Had we the control of the Democratic Convention, which assembled and did its work this (Thursday) evening in this borough, we could not have dictated a programme more advantageous to the success of the Republican party than that which was carried out. The Democratic party can generally be relied upon to blunder at the right time, but in the present instance it has been more than ordinarily successful.

We have not space or time for a full report of the proceedings. The convention was organized by electing H. J. Barrett, of Port Allegany, as chairman, and T. L. Sartwell and A. J. Hughes, (although the latter gentleman was not a delegate,) as secretaries.

A. M. Benton and James Broder were elected as Congressional conferees, without instructions.

For Assembly the only candidate presented was A. M. Benton, of Port Allegany, and he was nominated by acclamation. This was blunder No. 1. Mr. Benton has outlived the day when he had any popularity or strength in his party or in the county. McKean county must have a man at Harrisburg who will not only creditably represent the whole county, but will and can intelligently and unflinchingly fight the battles of the oil producers against the monopolies that are trying to crush them. Mr. Benton is not that man. The fact that he may draw fat dividends from his stock in the B. N. Y. & P. Railroad from the profits of the transportation of Equitable and Standard oil does not make him a representative of the oil interest—especially of the producers. No, the convention blundered when they selected A. M. Benton as the Democratic candidate for Representative.

Roswell Sartwell, of Smethport borough, was nominated for Sheriff on the first ballot. The other candidates were James Broder, of Bradford, and deputy Windsor. Sartwell received 19 votes; Broder, 13; Windsor, 2. This was blunder No. 2. Common sense and common fairness should have conceded the nomination to Broder. Bradford, with its large vote, was entitled to it. Broder is one of the best workers in the party, and would poll a heavy vote by his personal popularity and influence. He asked for the nomination for Treasurer last fall, and was kicked out in favor of a man who was so badly defeated at the polls that he hardly knew he was a candidate. He receives the same treatment this year, and his successful competitor will meet with the same experience at the polls that J. C. Backus did last fall. Can the party afford to set down on its best men, and nominate those in preference whose only claims are their ability to "set up" the conventions in their favor? Perhaps it can. Mr. Sartwell is a good neighbor and citizen. He could probably have filled the Sheriff's office acceptably several years ago, but he is not the man that is wanted in that office to-day. We would advise him not to spend any money foolishly in that direction.

The candidates for Prothonotary were E. J. Collins and C. V. Gillis, of Kane, and Eugene Quackenbush and J. R. Chadwick, of Smethport. The best qualified genuine democrat of this list was Eugene Quackenbush. He received 4 votes and was dropped after the first ballot. The only man in the list who had no qualifications whatever for the office was E. J. Collins. He was nominated on the third ballot by a vote of 21 to 13 over Chadwick. This was blunder No. 3. He was employed in the Prothonotary's office a few days some months ago, long enough to discover his utter unfitness, which we will try and show up hereafter.

Whether or not the nomination for District Attorney was as huge a blunder as the previous ones time will tell. Eugene Mullin is considered a very respectable Mullin. He has not yet developed into a remarkably brilliant lawyer, and in a few years might be capable to act as District Attorney. At this time there are doubts as to the advisability of electing him.

J. B. Myers, of Bradford, and J. G. Boyer, of Keating, were nominated for Commissioners. Mr. Myers we do not know. Boyer is a respectable granger who would be wholly at sea in the management of the affairs of the county.

The convention was determined to give John R. Chadwick something, and they nominated him Auditor, together with D. L. Forsyth. John R. is capable, and we have no criticisms to make on this nomination.

This completed the nominations, and the only business remaining was the deposition of the present chairman of the county committee, A. J. Hughes. This was successfully accomplished by the unanimous selection of Robt. Gregg, of Bradford. Hughes will now have more time to devote to his editorial labors. (There is no joke intended in this latter remark.)

It is conceded by the more intelligent Democrats that the Republicans are the only ones who have cause for congratulation over the action of this convention. There are several lessons that the Republican party of the county can profitably learn from their antagonists' manifold blunders. We have not time to point out now, though they are no doubt apparent to every one, but we shall take occasion to speak plainly and candidly in regard to them hereafter. The exercise of plain common sense and good judgment on our part is all that is essential to certain victory this fall.

Still Building.

Notwithstanding the dull times, our borough keeps up its usual pace of gradual, solid growth. The latest evidence is the proposed new building on the corner of Main and Union streets, opposite the residence of Robt. King. Wm. Specht and Carl Sasse have purchased a corner lot and have already commenced breaking ground for a fine building, to be used, we understand, principally as a furniture store. It as an excellent location, and a good building at that point will add very much to the appearance of the town.

—The first shipments of oil from Buffalo to New York via the Erie Canal reached the latter city last week, consisting of five boat loads, amounting to nearly 50,000 barrels. The number of boats is expected to increase to twenty, making a trip in twenty days, and carrying to New York a daily average of 15,000 barrels, at half the cost of rail transportation.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

UP KNAPP'S CREEK.

Eldred Items and Knapp's Creek Oil and Local Notes.

From our Regular Correspondent.

ELDRED, Pa., Aug. 20, 1878.

In coming up on the Narrow Gauge road at a quarter to four the hind wheels of the baggage car jumped the track and ran along on the ties about four rods when it came to a standstill. There was some little excitement among the passengers for a moment and all was over and nobody hurt. The accident occurred just before we came to the Windfall creek in Henry Southard's field. The necessary tools were procured and the car placed upon the track again with very little delay.... The Plank Road is progressing slowly. They are bothered a little in getting lumber and one thing or another. They have the grading all done and the plank laid out the point of the hill. It shows very plainly how nice a plank road will be to drive on either with a light carriage or heavy load. The roads are in a very bad condition, and still there is considerable teaming done.....Our town is still looking up, and strangers are going and coming every day, which makes things pretty lively. Improvement is the order of the day. Hamlin and Carter are each putting up some good substantial buildings which will be an ornament to the town.....Ed. Dolan, of Olean, has rented the old Eagle Hotel, lot and buildings of Mr. Marsh, and intends to repair, rebuild and fix things up in good shape. It is a good location for a hotel..... It is quite lively at the depot on the arrival and departure of trains. Large crowds gather around leaving the impression upon the minds of strangers that considerable business is done..... Hammond & Sweeney have a lunch-room at the White House, opposite the depot. B. O. Dorn has another one on the opposite side, where will be found all the fruit of the season.... We have an oil well supply store nearly completed with a large stock of pipe, tubing, etc., already on hand.....The K. & E. Railroad are building an engine house at this point.....W. A. Young is laying the foundation and drawing the lumber to build an addition to his store.....Elder Bennett has sold six lots to H. V. Redfield, I am informed, on Edson street. ....Preparations are being made to erect many new buildings.....There have been two fights during the week according to the best information I could get. The first one was said to have lasted one hour and twenty minutes, on the street. It would be no more than right to publish the names of the participants in such a disgraceful affair, but out of respect for their friends we refrain. Unfortunately neither were seriously punished. Old Bourbon was the cause. The other case was rather singular. A Mr. Kelly and one named Smith, of Carpenter creek, had an encounter, in which Smith attacked Kelly, hauling him out of his buggy and plunging a knife into his breast and arm. Up to this date I learn Smith has not been found. Kelly is in a very critical condition. Both were full of "bug juice."

There was a poor girl died in Duke Center last Thursday, the 15th, said by Dr. Carl Dallanbaugh, who attended her, to have been a case of typhoid fever.—The corpse was carried out on the cars from Duke Center to Eldred, and as there was no one to take charge of it at that place and no one to pay the charges, which were $5, I passed the hat and very soon got the money from voluntary contributions. But there was one man that was called on for half a dollar who declined giving twenty-five cents even, and to his disgrace he refused to give that and he is worth some $50,000 and owns property in the town.—It is to be hoped that the man may have a peaceful death and a decent burial, if money will procure such a desired result. The case referred to was that of Maria Glover who had been working out for a living. Her friends met the corpse at Eldred and took it on to Wayland, Steuben county, N.Y., twenty-one miles from Hornellsville.... The Hotchstetter well on the Wolcott farm is down about 1000 feet and very hard drilling....The well on the Welch farm, on Barden brook, down about 700 feet. ....There was a well struck on Indian Creek a few days since which is variously estimated at from eight barrels upwards, on the Barrett farm.....There is to be a well started on the Zimmer farm immediately.....I have nothing more from that point, and will look over the list of news at Rixford....Mr. D. Clark's oil tank containing 200 barrels of oil at his well, No. 1, was struck by lightning and consumed during a very severe storm last Friday. The Cooper Bros. well, No. 1, and the Bar & Mill's well, near the depot, are completed and are all right..... Cooper Bros., No. 2, down about 1000 ft. ....The wells are getting a little too thick around the old Pine Tree well, which results in detracting somewhat from the production. Consequently a little falling off is not strange.....The Sheriff Smith well is down about 1100 feet and the Maple Tree well is down about 1100 feet....Christie well on H. E. Barton is down some 1100 feet....The Doe well on the Dolley & Arnold purchase is down some 400 feet. McKeown No. 5 is probably in the sand.....Arnold & Dolley, No. 2, was down about 200 ft. with a fishing job, but probably are drilling again by this time.....D. L. Tait has just opened up a general line of groceries. Norton, Titus & Co., are also getting in a full line of groceries and vegetables... Z. T. Weaver of Parker City has an assortment of fruit and vegetables....Worden says that he is determined not to be undersold....W. W. Brundage is doing a good trade in his bakery and boarding house.....D. T. Craigie is the active agent at the depot.

LATER FROM ELDRED.

Jeff. Clark was playing with B. H. Rice's bear which he is keeping for a show, and imprudently got astride of bruin's back for a ride, and was badly bitten in the arm and was thrown off in the bargain.... I was informed this morning that a fellow over on Foster Brook after having put down a torpedo in the well and failing to go off he hauled it out and poured out the glycerine on the ground and then threw the can down, which exploded and killed him on the spot. DELTA.

—Willard H. Taylor, of Turtle Point, a few days ago placed his last will and testament in the hands of his attorney, P. Ford, Esq. He makes what he considers a just distribution of his property in view of recent domestic and financial difficulties.

CHURCH DEDICATION AT KANE.

To the Editor of the Miner:

I have been delayed in forwarding you an account of the dedication of the Presbyterian Church at Kane, August 10th, but hope that the reason will be more than a sufficient excuse as I have now obtained a copy of Judge Williams' remarks on the occasion. You will find them valuable, not only as a specimen of the pure English he writes, but as a contribution to our county history.

Invitations and cards of invitation were provided in abundance, but on mature consideration the committee of arrangements decided to issue a general invitation to the citizens of McKean through the medium of the county papers lest they should risk the omission of names which ought to be remembered. Invitations were therefore sent out only to those residing outside the county limits. I had hoped to furnish you with the letters received in answer from the Governor, our Senators, Supreme Court Judges and other dignitaries of the State, but they were chiefly personal letters of private friendship to General Kane, and I was unable to obtain them for publication. I was gratified to find the Presbyterian element so largely represented in the ruling class of our good old commonwealth, as these letters proved it to be.

In spite of threatening skies the trains brought in a number of guests from Warren, Ridgway and Wilcox, and the church was filled as the clock struck four. I remarked Judges Williams, Wetmore and Brown on the platform, but the lack of convenient means of access prevented any of our Smethport worthies from being present.

Effort was made to have all the Protestant clergymen of any denomination residing in the neighborhood take part in this Presbyterian festival. The order of exercises included the Methodist and Lutheran pastors of Kane, but both were unavoidably absent at their respective conferences.

The services began with an Anthem, by the united choirs of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches.

2. Invocation, by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. Gillette.

3. Selections of Scriptures; Rev. W. Karr (Episcopal church) of Philadelphia.

4. Prayer; Rev. W. Talbot (Methodist) Ridgway.

5. Hymn, by the united choirs, "When Lord to this our Western land."

6. Sermon by the Pastor.

7. Presentation of the Church by Mrs. Ann Gray Thomas.

8. Acceptance for the General Assembly by Hon. Judge H. W. Williams.

9. Hymn—*All hail the power of Jesus' name.*

10. Prayer of Dedication, Rev. W. Newkirk, of Philadelphia, (Presbyterian).

11. Anthem.

12. Benediction, by the Pastor.

Mr. Gillette's sermon was an excellent one, but I am unable to give you more than a synopsis of it. His text was from the 18th verse of the 51st Psalm, "Do good in thy good pleasure unto Zion, build thou the walls of Jerusalem." After a brief introduction, the speaker proceeded to an illustration of the truth *"That the religious sentiment in man is of the highest importance."* This, he said, was opposed to atheism, to infidelity, to the materialistic views of modern science. Religion, where it is genuine, promotes virtue in the community, and a house of worship is necessary that Religion may find a home, and the scattered embers of this sacred fire be brought together.

Mr. Gillette closed with a beautiful tribute to Mrs. Thomas. The venerable lady, rising slowly from her seat on the left of the pulpit then presented a roll of parchment to Judge Williams, who received it in the following words:

On behalf of the Trustees of the General Assembly whom you have named as the trustees of your bounty, I can assure you that the trust will be cheerfully accepted and faithfully performed. On behalf of this church I am desired to express their great gratitude. This beautiful edifice—finished—furnished—ready for immediate occupancy, is a gift which has cost you much, but which they fervently hope may be worth to them and this community more than mere figures can express.

They desire me to thank you on their behalf, and to say that this church which you have reared to the memory of your earthly parents, and which is now being dedicated to the service of "Our Father in Heaven," will be to them sacred also and always to the memory of the Christian women whose deed of gift I hold in my hand, and whose life they pray may be long spared to them and the church.

The history of this church is bound up with that of the settlement of this place.

Before the railroad or the telegraph, before wagon roads or settlements, one came into these broad, magnificent forests who saw their advantages as well as their beauty. The vision of a healthy, happy, virtuous people breathing the pure air of these table lands and turning the forests into fruitful fields came to him. It remained with him. Since the close of that war which preserved our unity as a nation, and in which it was his privilege to bear an honorable part, he has sought to realize that which had for some years been a cherished ideal.

Coming in person, General Kane first occupied the little log-hut still standing near the Tionesta Spring. A saw mill was soon built by him and a few mill-houses near it. Among these was a little log-house which soon after became the school house and the house of worship of the new settlement. It is still standing but a little way off from this building; and it is to me one of the most interesting spots in this region. It was the intellectual and moral centre of the new settlement and the influence that has gone out from it cannot now be estimated. In that humble building religious services were maintained by Mrs. Kane for some time. She "held the fort" here in the wilderness almost single handed. But soon came the engineers, and behind them the multitude who wrought with pick and shovel, hammers and trowel, ax and saw. Then came the refugees from justice from the centres of population many miles away, and the roving adventurers who keep always on the front line of settlement. When these came there was sore need of re-enforcements at the little log-fort, and earnest prayer went up from the few to the One to send more soldiers and laborers.

Then came the Methodists, whose polity does so admirably fit them to do pioneer work. They came, and the laborers of the log-house were gladdened. The spirit of union that presided over the log-house before, presided there still, and with Christian kindness and unselfishness all sought to hold up each other's hands. The whole Christian strength of the little community labored on in the most delightful and unbroken harmony.

But many of the new comers were not of the Protestant faith and could not be reached by those who were. Then, just at the right time, the Catholic church came to look after and care for its stray children. It did this work well, and its labors in behalf of temperance and good morals were earnest, vigorous and successful.

After the railroad followed the settler. The industrious Swede came seeking homes among these forests. They brought the faith as well as the thrift of their fatherland with them. They planted their church where they planted their homes. Now four church buildings occupy the field once held by the log-house.

The success of the idea of the founder and promoter of this settlement is shown in the village school house,—these churches, these spreading farms and the moral character of the people who sustain and occupy them.

The history of this church begins in the log-house. Between that and the beautiful and substantial edifice stretch years of patient, earnest, unrecognized labor. Through all this period Mrs. Kane has been the resident and presiding genius of its fortunes. Mrs. Thomas, who has spent her summers here for several years, has been its munificent friend and benefactress. Mr. Robert E. Field was the man who gave it organization as a church, and General Kane, who has been the trusted counsellor and liberal patron of all these churches, has been especially such to this one.

Our Methodist brethren have fairly earned the gratitude of this church by their uniform kindness, and by their cordial and unselfish co-operation. For two years the Methodist church like an elder sister has taken this then houseless church into its own house for worship and made it welcome there.

Now that we have a house of our own we shall try to return their hospitality and make them warmly welcome here.

To the Lutheran church our obligations are scarcely less, and our grateful recognition is equally earnest.

If this spirit of brotherly love shall continue, if cordial co-operation in every good word and work shall exist in the days to come, the moral atmosphere will be as clear and invigorating as this mountain air, and the blessings of the *God of Peace* will rest on these churches and on this people.

Upon the conclusion of the exercises, the congregation dispersed after an interchange of friendly greetings. I remarked that Mrs. Kane introduced to Mrs. Thomas, or rather recalled to her memory with peculiar warmth, Mrs. Barnes, of Marvin Creek, and Mr. John Hafner, both of whom had been made known to her on the occasion of the first of her many visits to McKean, now fourteen years ago.

After we had partaken of the hospitalities of the village, we re-assembled in front of the hotel and church to enjoy the effect of the colored fires of strontium and Barium, and the magnificent bonfires fed by ten barrels of Schultz oil, with which illumination our entertainment wound up.

The moon lent her part towards the close, and our trains moved off with a host of tired but thoroughly pleased guests.

I shall be pleased to attend a similar occasion in Smethport. Let me know when you are ready.

Truly yours, JOHN FRANKLIN.

From Coryville.

August 20, '78.

To the Editor of The Miner

Something for an antiquarian was found a short time since, by William Gill of Moody Valley, whilst working his corn, in the shape of an Indian pipe. It is made of hard brown slate stone. The pipe is set upon the centre and fast to an oval shaped slab, three fourths of an inch wide at each end and one and three-fourths of an inch wide in the centre, and three and three-fourths of an inch long. The bowl is three-fourths of an inch in diameter at base and seven-eighths of an inch at top, and one and one-fourth inch high, rather odd in shape. The slab is thickest in the middle, and the orifice from the pipe is in one end of the slab though at first appearance both ends are alike. The pipe must have had in its primitive days a high polish, as it retains it yet over the greater part of its surface.

The well on A. O. Cory's farm has passed through the third sand without getting oil in paying quantities and now the operators are going Chinawards hoping for better success when they strike the fourth sand. The third sand was from twenty-five to thirty feet thick, and showed up well in every respect except in *oil*.

A traveler from Rixford informs us that a well is being put down on the summit between Rice brook and Rixford, by whom and on whose land he knew not. They told him they were down over 600 feet. Thus they are reaching out this way by degrees.

The Equitable Petroleum Company have commenced and are busy at work putting up telegraph poles. Mr. Short, the superintendent, says if they give him the material he will be ready for messages between this place and Rixford by Friday night. In two days he has reared the poles skywards between three and four miles and the first day he had not a full crew of hands. A.

Chances for a Railroad.

Apropos of the report that the Erie Railway gentlemen are dissatisfied with their share of the oil freights as doled out to them by the Standard Oil Company, we have this. Erie's share, under the Standard's rule is 23 per cent. of the whole amount shipped, while the Pennsylvania Railroad is allowed 45 per cent. The balance is divided among the other roads. The Erie, by her branches tapping the Bradford regions, believes she is entitled to a larger percentage, and is of the opinion that were she paddling her own canoe she would get it. It appears now that the Erie has made a formal demand for a larger share of the carrying trade, and the Standard, not wishing to invite any hostility from the Erie, has requested the Pennsylvania Railroad to turn over a portion of its business. To this arrangement the Pennsylvania objects, and it looks now that, in order to force the company to a compliance the Standard will endeavor to prevent the Pennsylvania road from receiving oil on the Valley for eastern shipment, until they comply with Rockafeller's demand. And so the plot thickens. Here is a pretty chance for the Erie and Pennsylvania to show whether they have the backbone to make a fight. Will each company stand out for what it considers its own, or will they, after a little preliminary sparring, consent to take whatever the Standard chooses to give them? Time will tell.—*Derrick.*

DOES THE WORLD MOVE?

The Rev. John Jasper, of Virginia, says, "*De sun* do move, for in de mornin' it shines on dis side of de hous, while in de ebenin, on dat side ob de hous. Now, ef he don't move, how com he dar?" Notwithstanding Mr. Jasper's logic, we yet believe the *world* moves. When Mr. Jasper's ideas constituted the popular belief, people thought that to die of small-pox or cholera was simply fulfilling one of nature's laws. Now through vaccination, small-pox is averted, while cholera, cholera morbus, dysintery (flux), and diarrhœa are readily cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-weed. Do not such evidences tend to prove that "the world moves?" As an external remedy for cuts, bruises, sprains swellings, bites and stings of insects, the Compound Extract of Smart-Weed has no equal. Veterinary surgeons have also employed it with marked success.

DIED

ROBARTS.—At Annin, Pa., August 19, 1878, in the 87th year of his age, John J. Robarts, Sr.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 31 tf

—Brunswick House, the only popular hotel in Olean. Opposite the Union Depot. 31 tf

Shakespeare's Last.

If you're a pilgrim and a stranger
And many miles from the farm,
Be you a producer or a granger
If you're at Olean stop with P. M. Arne,
Brunswick House Olean, N. Y.
31 tf

SUMMER COMPLAINT.

Many persons have died this season of summer complaint and other diseases who might have been saved by using Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. It never fails in diseases for which it is advised. Price 25c, 50 and $1.

Geo. D. Prentice speaks of Time as "The Tomb Builder." We suggest to mothers that FIFTEEN MINUTES of precious time may build a tomb for the dear form that now sleeps so gently, should Croup in its worst type attack it. How will you guard against the destroyer? DARE YOU neglect to use every known precaution? It is not possible to have a physician always at hand. Frequently the time taken in calling one, would be the death of the child. We assume the grave responsibility of saying to these mothers, that Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is as nearly a specific as has yet been discovered for this dread disease. We should not say this without positive knowledge. This medicine has been tested for fourteen years, and thousands are quieted nightly by the fact that they have it in reach for immediate use. Every mother owns for a safeguard of this kind. Regular sizes and 10 cent samples for sale by Armstrong & Co., Smethport, Pa.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 13-34 eow26t.

For Generations Diseases arising from indiscretion have been treated with Balsam Copaiba and Mercury, until the stomachs of the patients using them became so nauseated and weakened that it was hard to decide which was the worst complaint, the disordered stomach or the original disease. At length the Samaritan's Gift made its advent, and an entirely new system of cure was inaugurated, and the beneficial results at once seen. The disgusting drugs and poisons were discarded, and to-day the Gift is prescribed by numbers of the leading Physicians; yet, notwithstanding the Samaritan's Gift is known to be a positive cure, purely vegetable, and pleasant to use, as only ten pills have to be taken, many old anti-diluvians will stick to their sickening drugs and gorge their patients for weeks, perhaps months. 25 Has a long job and a big bill anything to do with it? Male packages $2; Female $3. Sent by mail to any address by Desmond & Co. 915 Race st., Philadelphia.

THE

McKean County Institute for 1878,

will be held at Smethport

Commencing AUGUST 27th,

at 10 a. m. and closing the Saturday following. Day sessions will be held in the School-houses; evening exercises in the Court House.

A general examination of teachers will take place on Saturday. The services of PROF. A. N. RAUB, Principal of the Lock Haven State Normal School have very fortunately been secured, as Instructor.

Prof. Raub stands high among the educational men of the State and nation.

Some other aid is expected. Lectures will be delivered, evenings.

DIRECTOR'S DAY.

Friday afternoon a general meeting for School Directors, Teachers, and Citizens will be held, at which all are cordially invited to be present. Questions interesting and beneficial to all will be discussed.

EVERY TEACHER IN THE COUNTY

should attend the Institute, coming the first day and remaining till the close. You owe it to yourselves and your pupils to attend and improve. If there are any so well qualified as to have no need of improvement (?) they should come and help to benefit the others by their influence and example.

W. H. CURTIS, Co. Supt.

July 27, 1878.—39 d

KENDALL & ELDRED R. R.

Time table adopted Aug. 14, 1878.

EASTWARD.

Stations.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a.m.
Eldred, Arr.....	2 10	5 55	2 40	9 05
Windfall.....	1 46	5 42	2 29	8 53
Prentice Vale.....	1 43	5 37	2 19	8 43
Duke Centre.....	1 34	5 28	2 11	8 36
Rixford.....	1 15	5 20	2 05	8 20
Summit City.....	12 46	4 53	1 40	8 03
Little Boyd.....	12 30	4 43	1 30	7 36
Dallas City.....	12 22	4 36	1 23	7 47
Sawyer City.....	12 03	4 23	1 13	7 35
Lafferty.....	11 56	4 16	1 08	7 29
Tarport.....	11 40	4 08	12 54	7 21
Bradford. Lv.....	11 25	4 00	12 40	7 16

WESTWARD.

Stations.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a.m
Bradford. Arr..	8 47	1 33	5 10	10 16
Tarport.....	8 42	1 27	5 05	10 05
Lafferty.....	8 30	1 20	4 55	9 50
Sawyer City....	8 20	1 13	4 45	9 41
Dallas City....	8 13	1 03	4 36	9 23
Little Boyd.....	8 13	12 56	4 21	9 15
Summit City.....	8 03	12 46	4 21	9 03
Rixford.....	7 35	12 29	3 55	8 33
Duke Centre....	7 20	12 14	3 40	8 18
Prentice Vale....	7 20	12 05	3 43	8 03
Windfall.....	7 16	11 56	3 33	7 45
Eldred. Lv.....	7 00	11 06	3 25	7 35

J D THOMANS, Gen'l Supt.

Miscellaneous.

Financial Statement

(Hon. G. A. Grow's speech continued.)

these great branches of industry, extending their influence over every other.

CAUSE OF THE DECLINE IN R. R. BUILDING.

But why should railroad building have stopped at that time? Certainly not because of any scarcity of money, for at that very time and ever since there was and has been more idle money to be loaned, at less rate of interest than ever before.

It stopped from sheer exhaustion in that line of investment; hastened somewhat, perhaps, by a spirit of unfriendly legislation which spread over the country, tending in the estimation of capital, to cripple and greatly embarrass, if not to make worthless, that kind of investment.

For four years—1865 (close of the war) to 1868 inclusive—there were built 8,317 miles of railroad, which included nearly all the Pacific roads and their branches. The next four years—1869 to 1872 inclusive—23,310 miles of railroad in the United States, which had cost almost $3,000,000,000, more than half of which returns nothing to the investors. Our railroad system had then been extended till there was on an average, one mile of railroad to every 575 persons of the population. All experience in railroading, wherever the experiment has been tried, proves that for a railroad to pay anything there must be, on an average to the mile, not fewer than 900 persons tributary to the business of the road. In England the average per mile is 1,916; in France, 2,940; and yet few of their railroads pay anything.

In every branch of mechanical and manufacturing industry, production up to 1873 had been stimulated beyond the capacity of the people to consume. War consumption and war destruction gave the first impulse to enlarged production, increasing the demand and enhancing the price. An expanded currency of irredeemable paper (made necessary by the war) stimulated a spirit of wild adventure and an unparalleled extravagance in the mode of living. In addition, an unprecedented creation of indebtedness crippled all public and private enterprises.

The municipal indebtedness of the country in 1875 was over a thousand millions of dollars; more than half of which was contracted between 1860 and 1874. Our large indebtedness was greatly increased by the importations of foreign merchandise from 1870 to 1873.

The importation of foreign merchandise in 1870 (foreign valuation of gold) was $435,958,408, or at the rate of $11.30 per capita of the population; in 1873 the imports were $826,595,077, and in 1879 they were $142,126,310, or at the rate of $16.05 per capita, being 65 per cent greater than the average for twelve years immediately preceding 1870. The amount per capita of foreign importations for twenty years preceding 1870 never exceeded $10 per year.

The importation of foreign merchandise (coin valuation) for four years, 1871 to 1874 inclusive, was $2,336,301,313, an amount exceeding the present National debt, and $130,877,803 more than the entire imports for eight years from 1858 to 1865. The extravagance in foreign importation, which culminated in 1873, is illustrated partially by a comparison of the following articles:

Imp'rts.	1865	1870	1873	1876
Tea.....	4 906 730	13 983 273	24 065 120	19 524 196
Coffee..	11 241 706	32 234 879	44 100 071	56 788 907
Tobacco & Cig's	1 852 480	4 131 736	10 009 607	6 158 548
Alcoh'c spirits & wines	2 466 498	7 587 670	9 258 469	6 591 551
Cotton goods..	1 224 438	18 815 578	20 152 116	18 042 727
Woolen goods..	8 815 299	19 388 687	23 835 084	13 731 313
Pig iron	850 522	2 509 280	13 847 291	1 918 547
Railroad iron	3 114 213	9 869 371	22 056 635	321 020
Bar and other rolled iron....	5 411 468	4 479 554	7 477 656	2 317 125
Total..	45 930 254	104 500 201	180 812 509	127 416 093

From 1870 to 1873 the amount of imports of each of these articles was almost doubled. In 1873 the importation of spirits and wines amounted to $9,000,000; tobacco and cigars, $10,000,000, and silks, $30,000,000; making $50,000,000 foreign valuation in gold in these articles alone. Add the gold premium, the duties and commissions, and the cost of the consumer was over $100,000,000 for wines, spirits, tobacco, cigars and silks imported in 1873. The imports of the manufactures of silks alone, foreign valuation in gold, for the three years 1871-'72-'73 were $98,432,105, which to the consumer would amount to not less than $300,000,000. The increase in the total importation of foreign merchandise in 1870 over that of 1860—ten years—was $82,382,289, and the increase of 1873 over 1870—three years—was $208,177,803: the increase for these three years being greater than the total importations in 1862.

OVER-CONSUMPTION.

So far as National wealth and general prosperity in business are concerned, there can be no over-consumption so long as the consumer pays from his earnings for the consumption. But whenever he fails to do that, and indulges in wasteful extravagance in anticipation of fortunes to be made, and continues any length of time, bankruptcy is sure to follow, with its attendant and manifold ills to honest industry. The statesmanship which excuses such a state of things by calling it under-consumption, is akin to that which claims that money worth nothing makes a country rich.

There is a remarkable instance of under-consumption in the case of the Prodigal Son, when he fed upon husks; but it was the necessary and inevitable result of extravagant and riotous living.

As a Nation, for years we spent more than we earned. And human ingenuity has never yet been able to devise a scheme by which individuals or nations, whose expenditures exceeded their income, if continued, could be saved from final bankruptcy and ruin. There is no scheme of legislation or device of cheap or worthless money that will convert such folly into wisdom, or such extravagance into economy.

During the whole time of this unprecedented expansion in everything else, there was comparatively no increase in agriculture. From 1850 to 1860, by the census returns, the increased acreage of improved lands was at the rate of 45 per cent for the ten years. From 1860 to 1870 it was at the rate of 15¼ per cent. The increase of acreage in farms from 1850 to 1860 was at the rate of 45 per cent, while from 1860 to 1870 it was only one-half of 1 per cent. Our agriculture was, therefore, greatly disproportioned to all our other branches of industry.

The suspension in railroad building, the paralysis in all business, caused, in part, by that, and by production beyond the capacity of consumption, filled the country with unemployed men, and forced honest and willing labor to beg its bread.

THE CURE FOR HARD TIMES.

The wastes of war and the prodigal expenditures of peace must be restrained in order to restore the country to its old prosperity and renewed growth in wealth and power. How is that to be done, and in what way can the Government aid in its accomplishment?

The first great requisite is fidelity to public and private trusts, thus restoring confidence and securing a faithful collection and honest disbursement of public and private revenues; next, less indebtedness abroad and greater production at home; and lastly, a rigid economy in public expenditures, thereby lightening the burdens of industry and enabling labor to enjoy the fruits of its toil.

It is not economy, however, in public expenditures, for the lawmaking power to withhold appropriations of money indispensible for carrying on the necessary operations of the Government—that is simply defeating the purpose and destroying the very object of government—nor is it economy to withhold the money for the payment of the awards of the Court of Claims, or for the necessary expenses of the courts of justice. The first is a dishonor to the Nation refusing to pay its honest debts; the other a great wrong to its citizens, by a denial of justice. Nor is it economical or patriotic to reduce the Army, when now too small to secure protection against the savage to the fireside of the pioneer settler who goes forth into the wilderness to open a pathway for science and civilization.

It is neither wise statesmanship nor real economy, in limits of great depression in business, for the Government to stop all outlays for necessary and indispensible public works. Not that the Government should create a necessity for expenditures, but when that necessity exists, why not give to unemployed labor the benefits resulting therefrom in the times of its greatest need, especially as the Government would have the advantage, in such times, of cheapness in doing its work?

This kind of statesmanship was most conspicuously illustrated by the Democratic party in the last Congress, and upon such a record it appeals to the people for a renewed lease of power.

AJUSTMENT OF THE TARIFF.

But the most essential aid to our languishing industries, within the legitimate and proper exercise of the powers of the Government, is in the adjustment of the tariff. Instead of a change, as advocated by the Democratic majority in the last Congress, and urged by its leading organs, to facilitate and encourage an increase in the importation of foreign merchandise, if any change is to be made, it should be such as to lessen instead of increasing the importation of such articles as can be supplied by our industry.

With the land filled with unemployed labor, who would suggest the importation of more laborers as a remedy for business ills? Yet to bring the products of their labor to supply our markets has the same effect upon unemployed labor as would the importation of the laborers themselves. The highest statesmanship known to government is that which secures to labor, by wise legislation, so far as within its power, steady and constant employment at fair and remunerative wages, so that the laborer can make his home comfortable and his fireside happy, and rear his children to be honored and respected members of society. Of all sad sights in this world-pilgrimage, the saddest is that of an honest man begging in vain for employment, that he may earn his daily bread by his daily toil.

The Government, in adjusting the tariff, can aid and foster our industries, or it can cripple and destroy them. While collecting the revenue necessary for the support of the Government, justice to the tax-payer requires that the highest scale of duties should be imposed upon those articles known as luxuries, and the lowest upon the necessary and indispensable articles of life; and in doing this, justice to the labor of the country requires a discrimination in favor of the products of our own country, especially of those in which we possess natural advantages, until developed so as to supply our own market. It is in this way only that we can guard our industry against the unequal competition of capital and experience, fostered by foreign nations for ages by countervailing duties and legislative restrictions.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

But it is said that unless we buy of other nations they cannot buy of us. This is a delusion of long standing, that only the facts and figures of trade will dissipate. The times of our largest importations are not the times of our largest exports, except of specie and bullion, as is shown by the following table of imports and exports for the last thirty years:

Year ending June 30.	Imports of Foreign Merch'dise	Specie and Bullion	
		Imports.	Exports.
1849.....	$147 857 454	$ 6 631 240	$ 5 401 688
1850.....	178 138 318	4 028 292	7 552 091
1851.....	216 224 932	5 451 502	29 472 732
1852.....	212 945 442	5 360 011	42 674 135
1853.....	267 978 617	9 041 382	27 069 875
1854.....	314 628 981	6 938 186	42 422 474
1855.....	261 486 520	3 659 812	56 217 514
1856.....	314 851 942	4 281 632	45 745 485
1857.....	360 899 111	12 461 209	69 146 122
1858.....	282 613 150	19 571 891	92 163 147
1859.....	338 768 131	6 460 703	65 887 411
1860.....	353 616 119	8 330 153	95 346 729
1861.....	282 870 331	46 729 611	2 792 160
1862.....	189 356 677	15 115 049	98 196 049
1863.....	248 331 813	9 581 540	82 401 482
1864.....	331 813 966	10 709 295	98 613 574
1865.....	249 703 000	22 000 417	84 076 496
1866.....	357 486 440	14 188 328	83 745 975
1867.....	417 605 279	10 802 870	42 915 966
1868.....	433 958 408	21 476 119	45 383 802
1869.....	519 229 648	21 270 024	94 483 349
1870.....	628 790 977	13 743 815	72 798 288
1871.....	691 191 210	21 480 835	73 185 516
1872.....	749 496 712	29 433 900	59 120 685
1873.....	583 035 436	20 900 741	93 851 620
1874.....	460 741 100	13 820 682	36 034 629
1875.....	451 515 922	40 774 414	55 181 232
1876.....	435 051 357	29 821 713	88 702 223

For this whole time the largest amount of imports of foreign merchandise for any three years was in 1871-'72-'73. And in these three years the export of specie over its imports was $174,592,495. The greatest amount of imports of foreign merchandise in any other three years was in 1857-'58-'59. And in those three years the export of specie over its imports was $147,551,482; and both periods were followed by a panic and crash in all branches of business.

Nations buy the products and commodities of other nations just according to their wants, without reference to what they sell, and if the purchases are unequal the balance is paid in specie.

In the last seven years we bought of China and Japan in round numbers $195,000,000 worth of commodities, and they bought of us $65,000,000. During the same time we bought of Mexico $93,000,000, and she bought of us $30,000,000. We bought of Brazil and the South American States $336,000,000, and they bought of us $78,000,000. We bought of Cuba, Porto Rico and the other Spanish possessions, $575,000,000, and they bought of us $135,000,000. We bought of Great Britain $1,310,000,000, and she bought of us $2,895,000,000. So I might go through with the exports and imports from and to different countries, showing that the amount bought bears no relation to the amount sold. We want China's tea, and should buy it whether she buys anything or not. So of Cuba's sugar and molasses, and Brazil's coffee.

The whole world must take our cotton and petroleum, whether we buy of them or not. The amount of our exports in other articles depends very much upon the productiveness of the seasons in other countries. Our exports are made up almost wholly of cotton, wheat, corn, pork and its products, petroleum, tobacco, cheese and tallow. These on an average make about $500,000,000 of annual exports. The amount, however (except in cotton and petroleum), would be greatly affected by good or poor crops in the grain-growing countries of the world, or by peace or war among the nations. But whether we buy much or little of foreign products would make no perceptible difference as to the amount of our sales.

A NATION SHOULD SUPPLY ITS OWN MARKETS.

Whatever productions, therefore, a nation has natural advantages or facilities for producing, it is of national interest and concern that it should supply its own market, on the principal that you buy cheapest where you pay easiest. Whenever the productions of a nation's industry are retained within its own limits, the people thereof are more prosperous than they could be if they expended their means in paying for the transportation on their own products abroad, and the transportation on foreign products in exchange, instead of saving the expense of double transportation by producing a home.

Why should this country import iron, when its mountains are filled with ore, and its valleys underlaid with coal, with unemployed labor everywhere? or why import cotton goods, when the world comes to our cotton fields for the raw material, and our rivers furnish exhaustless water-power as they leap from the mountain to the sea?

PARTY CLAIMS AND CANDIDATES.

It is of paramount importance that the Republican party should have a majority in the House of Representatives in the next Congress, not only to guard the Treasury against the Southern war claims that will be pressed for payment, but also to guard the labor and industrial interests of the country against the free-trade tendencies of the controlling elements in the Democratic party. And in order to secure a continued ascendancy in the United States Senate, it is of equal importance that a majority of

(Concluded on second page.)

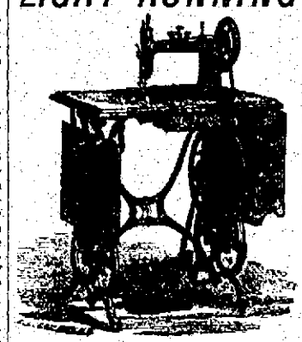
Miscellaneous.

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

LIGHT-RUNNING



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SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!
It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;
None know it but to praise.

THE

"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:

It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen*.

It is the *simplest* in construction, and *most reliable* in its action.

It requires almost *no adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.

It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will *outwear* any other machine.

It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle* and *nerves*, which are more valuable than money.

It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction*.

Every machine *warranted*.

☞ Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.

Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

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U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the *industrious*. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 15-21 y 1

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Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

GREAT

SUMMER RESORT

JUST OPENED AT

ROCK VIEW.

G. W. SCHWENKE : Prop'r

This splendid Resort is situated of the

OLEAN, BRADFORD & WARREN

RAILWAY,

about half way between Olean and Bradford.

Travelers, Tourists,
Pleasure and
Picnic Parties

will find it the most Pleasant Resort ever visited. It is under the management of the little man that runs five Hotels.

Lines of Travel.

Smethport & McK. & B. Depot 'Bus

Stages run to and from all regular trains. Until further notice a conveyance will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follow

7:45 and 11:15 a.m. & 2:00 p.m.

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprieto.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD
Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 8.30. o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee, L've..	11.35 a.m	8.30 a.m.	6.25pm
Frisbee.....	11.40	8.35 "...	6.30 "
Cory's.....	11.42 "	.....	6 41...
Farmers Valley..	11.51	8.48 "...	6 51...
Smethport....	12.05	9.00 "...	9.00...
Crosby.....	12.15 "	9.15 "	.....
Colegrove.....	12.18	9.21 "	.....
Hamlin.....	12.22"	9.25 "	.....
Wernwag.....	12.40"	9.45 "	.....
Clermont Arr...	12.55	7.00	.....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Clermont, L've..	1.20 p.m	7.20 a.m	9.05 p.m
Wernwag.....	1.35"	7.30 "	9.14 ...
Hamlin.....	1.46 "	7.50 "	9.22 ....
Colegrove.....	1.50	7.56 "	9.25 ....
Crosby.....	1.55 "	8.01 "	9.33 ....
Smethport.....	2.13	8.25	.....
Farmers Valley..	2.26	8.39	.....
Cory's.....	2.36	.....	.....
Frisbee.....	2.38	8.51	.....
Larrabee, Arr...	2.45	9.00	.....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent.

Olean, Bradford & Warren Railway Time-Table.

TRAINS LEAVE BRADFORD AS FOLLOWS:

6 30 a m; Express, arriving at Olean at 8 30 a m making close connections for Buffalo.

7 30 a m, Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 8 00.

10 30 a m, Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 11 00.

2 00 p m Mail arriving at Olean at 3 30 p m making close connection for Buffalo.

3 00 p m Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 3 30.

5 00 p m Express arriving at Olean at 6 00.

5 30 p m Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 6 00.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT BRADFORD AT

8 35 a m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 8 10.

9 35 a m Express leaves Olean at 7 35.

11 45 a m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 11 15.

12 40 p m Mail leaves Olean at 10 50. Train leaving Buffalo at 7 24 on the R. N. Y. & P. Railroad connects with this train.

4 30 p m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 4 00.

6 50 p m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 7 30.

9 50 p m Express leaves Olean at 8 00. Train leaving Buffalo at 4 25 on R. N. Y. & P. Railroad connects with this train.

Bradford Branch

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	am	am	pm	pm	pm	pm
Carrollton, L've	9 20	3 35	5 10	12 25	9 22	10 27
Limestone "	7 53	10 22	4 33	12 38	8 42	10 55
Ballcreek "	10 03	10 33	4 43	12 48	8 52	.....
Kendall "	10 12	11 37	4 73	12 77	8 50	11 12
Bradford, Arr	10 15	11 30	4 54	1 00	9 00	11 17
Bradford, L've	10 45	....	4 24	1 30	....	....
DeGolia "	11 05	....	5 08	1 30	....	....
Custer City "	11 10	....	5 10	1 35	....	....
Lewis Run "	11 25	....	5 0	....	....	....
Big Shanty "	11 37	....	5 26	....	....	....
Crawfords "	11 55	....	5 41	....	....	....
Alton "	12 15	....	4 51	....	....	....
Gilleaville Arr	12 25	....	5 55	....	....	....

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	am	am	pm	pm	pm	pm
Gilleaville, L've	8 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Alton "	8 48	.....	.....	1 50	.....	....
Crawfords "	9 04	.....	.....	2 05	.....	....
Big Shanty "	7 12	.....	.....	.....	2 25	....
Lewis Run "	7 20	.....	.....	.....	2 37	....
Custer City "	7 18	.....	.....	.....	2 45	....
DeGolia "	7 35	.....	.....	1 50	3 00	....
Bradford, Arr	7 55	.....	.....	2 00	4 05	....
Bradford, L've	8 00	6 30	6 35	2 00	5 20	6 20
Kendall "	8 05	6 25	6 35	2 21	5 01	6 26
Ballcreek "	8 15	6 31	6 50	2 32	5 35	....
Limestone "	8 21	6 20	7 05	2 20	5 40	6 47
Carrollton, Arr	8 45	7 00	7 35	3 00	6 05	7 20

SUNDAYS.

A train will leave Custer City at 9 45 a m, arriving at Carrollton 10 50 a m. Leave Carrollton 4 00 p m, arriving at Bradford 4 40, and Custer City 5 00 p m.

Trains 20 and 21 run daily.

☞ Through tickets to all points at the very lowest Rates, for sale at the Company's office at the depot.

Baggage will be checked only on tickets purchased at the Company's office.

JNO. N. ABBOTT,
General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.
March 5, 1878.
TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.
NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7:45 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.02; Springbrook, 8.21; Elma, 8.38; Jamison's, 8.23; Aurora, 8.30; Wales, 8.43; Holland, 8.52; Protection, 9.02; Arcade, 9.15; Yorkshire, 9.32; Machias, 9.50; Franklinville, 9.43; Ischua, 9.59; Hinsdale, 10.11; Erie R'y Junct., 10.25, Olean, 10.30; Weston's, 10.38; Portville, 10.45; State Line, 10.53; Eldred, 11.05; Larrabees, 11.16; Sartwell, 11.26; Turtle Point, 11.37; Port Allegany, 11.40; Liberty, 11.56; Reading, 12.05; Shippen, 12.23; P. M. Emporium, 12.53; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the new Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.15; p.m. at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:35 p. m.—Port Allegany Express.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.52; Springbrook, 5.09; Elma, 5.26; Jamison's, 5.14; Aurora, 5.23; Wales, 5.35; Holland, 5.46; Protection, 5.59; Arcade, 6.09; Yorkshire, 6.17; Machias, 6.36; Franklinville, 6.43; Ischua, 7.00; Hinsdale, 7.16; Erie R'y Junct. 7.25; Olean, 7.30; Weston's, 7.46; Portville, 7.47; State Line, 7.58; Eldred, 8.11; Larrabees, 8.21; Sartwell, 8.31; Turtle Point, 8.39; Port Allegany, 8.45; p.m. connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 8.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 6:35 a. m.—Express.—Arriving at Turtle Point 6.49; Sartwell, 6.54; Larrabees, 7.02; Eldred, 7.12, State Line, 7.25; Portville, 7.34; Weston's, 7.42; Olean, 7.50; Erie R'y Junct. 8.04; Hinsdale, 8.15; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.44; Machias, 9.05; Yorkshire, 9.15; Arcade, 9.25; Protection, 9.37; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.59; Aurora, 10.10; Buffalo, 10.50 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m., makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:25 p. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 1.58; Liberty, 2.07; Port Allegany, 2.12; Turtle Point, 2.23; Sartwell, 2.42; Larrabees, 2.52; Eldred, 3.06; State Line, 3.18; Portville, 3.29 Weston's, 3.38; Olean, 3.45; Erie R'y Junct., 3.55; Hinsdale, 3.58; Ischua, 4.10; Franklinville, 4.27; Machias, 4.43; Yorkshire, 4.52; Arcade, 5.00; Protection, 5.18; Holland, 5.33; Wales, 5.55; Aurora, 6.46; Jamison's, 5.58; Elma, 6.07; Springbrook, 6.25; Ebenezer, 6.35; Buffalo, 6.50 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as McKean & Buffalo R. R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean. Bradford & Warren train, leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, May 26th 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....11.55 p. m
" " " Warren.....4.45 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....5.00 p. m
" " " Corry.....6.00 p. m
" " arr. at Erie.....7.35 p. m
ERIE ACCOM leaves Erie.....6.30 a. m
" " " Warren.....7.45 a. m
" " " Irvineton.....8.00 a. m
" " " Corry.....9.00 a. m
" " arr. at Erie.....10.35 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.....11.30 a. m
" " " Corry.....1.10 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....2.05 p. m
" " " Warren.....2.20 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....7.00 a. m
KANE ACCOM. leaves Erie.....4.10 p. m
" " " Corry.....6.00 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....7.05 p. m
" " " Warren.....7.20 p. m
" " arr. at Kane.....9.00 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & H. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Railway.

Erie and Kane Accommodation with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with P. T. & H. R. W.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN,
Gn'l Supt.

Lines of Travel.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

Will hereafter be known by its new name,

New York, Lake Erie & Western R.R'd

Abstract of Time Table, Adopted June 9, 1878.

PULLMAN'S BEST DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING COACHES, combining all Modern Improvements, are run through without change between Salamanca, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Hotel Dining Coaches between Chicago and New York.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS	No. 8.†	No. 12.*	No. 4.	No. 6.
D'kirk, L've.....	1.05 p. m	.....	7.05 a. m.	
Lit'le Val. "	.....	2.45 "	.....	8.46 "
Salam'ca"	7.55am	3.55 p. m.	.....	9.12 "
Olean "	8.40	4.40 "	.....	10.01 "
Cuba "	9.07	5.30 "	.....	10.33 "
Genesee "	10.08	6.20 "	.....	11.42 "
Andover"	.....	.....	.....	12.50 pm
H'lsv'le L've	11.05am	6.35 p m	12.35am	1.50
Elmira Arr..	1.05pm	8.45 "	2.30 "	4.30
B'ng'ton "	2.24	10.03 "	4.25 "	7.30
P'l'd'rvia"	7.15 "	3.30 a m	9.15 "	.....
New York"	10.32pm	7.25 a m	12.25p m	.....

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.30 a m, except Sundays, from Dunkirk. Stopping at Shorman 5.47, Forestville 6.05, Smith's Mills 6.20, Perrysburg 7.10, Dayton 7.37, Cattaraugus 8.07, Little Valley 8.29, Salamanca 10.27, Great Valley 10.44, Carrollton 11.25, Vandalia 11.45, Allegany 12.11, p m, Olean 12.45, Rimsonia 1.35, Cuba 2.25, Friendship 2.55, Belvidere 4.15, Phillipsville 4.46, Scio 5.20, Genesee 5.57, Andover 6.35, Alfred 7.42, Almond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.35 p m.

5 15 p m, daily from Salamanca. Stopping at all stations, arriving at Hornellsville at 10 15 p m.

6 35 a m, daily from Friendship. Stops at Belvidere 6 44, Phillipsville 7 05, Scio 7 20, and arrives at Genesee at 7 55 a m.

12 30 p m, daily from Dunkirk. Stops at Sherman 12 37, Forestville 1 06, Smith's Mills (6 02, Perrysville 10 27, Dayton 10 40, Cattaraugus 11 03, Little Valley 11 17, Salamanca 11 45, Great Valley 12 02, Carrollton 12 40, Vandalia 12 57, Allegany 12 31 p m, Olean 1 05 p m, Rimsdale 1 30, Cuba 1 52, Friendship 2 40, Belvidere 3 05, Phillipsville 3 30, Scio 3 55, Genesee 4 30, Andover 4 45, Alfred 5 19, Almond 5 34, arriving at Hornellsville at 5 55 p m.

9 15 p m, daily from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sherman 9 31, Forestville 9 52, Smith's Mills 9 50, Perrysville 10 14, Dayton 10 25, Cattaraugus 11 00, Little Valley 11 24, and arriving at Salamanca at 11 50 a m.

6 05 p m, daily from Dunkirk. Stops at all stations, arriving at Carrollton at 6 30 p m.

5 20 p m, except Sundays. From Carrollton. Stops at Vandalia 6 42, Allegany 6 45, Olean 6 55.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 3.*	No. 9.†	1.*
New Y'k L've	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.00a.m.
P'l Jervis "	12.55 "	"	1.35.12 p m
H'lsv'le L've	6.15 am	12.20pm	5.55 pm
Andover L've	.....	1.05 p m	.....
Genesee "	8.17 "	1.28 "	8.07 pm
Olean..... "	10.17 "	3.27 "	10.00 "
Olean..... "	10.40	3.50 "	11.15 "
Great Valley "	11.31 "	4.38 "	.....
Salamanca Arr.	11.50 "	5.05 "	11.40 "
Cleveland "	7.35 p m	.....	.....
Cincinnati "	6.00 a m	.....	.....
Great Valley L've.	11.47 p m	4.15 a m	12.22 am
Dunkirk Arr.	1.20 "	5.45 p m	2.30 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD

5.30 a m, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 6.08, Alfred 6.22, Andover 7.10, Genesee 7.36, Phillipsville 8.00, Belvidere 8.45, Friendship 10.10, Cuba 11.17, Rimsdale 11.56, Olean 12.22, Allegany 12.46 p m, Allegany 12.49, Vandalia 1.25, Carrollton 2.25, Great Valley 2.36, Salamanca 4.10, Little Valley 5.00, Cattaraugus 5.38, Dayton 6.05, Perrysburg 7.19, Smith's Mills 7.54, Forrestville 8.17, Sherman 8.37, and arriving at Dunkirk at 9.00 p m.

7 05 a m, from Carrollton, stops at all stations, arriving at Dunkirk at 8 15.

9 33 a m, except Sundays, from Olean, Allegany 9 49, Vandalia 9 01, arriving at Carrollton 0 10 p m.

4 00 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10 40 p m.

Sundays train 1 will run between Salamanca and Dunkirk.

CARL SASSE

House Painter and Decorator,

Smethport, Pa.

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In all styles done to order

BLACK WALNUT, CHESTNUT, OAK, ASH, &c.,

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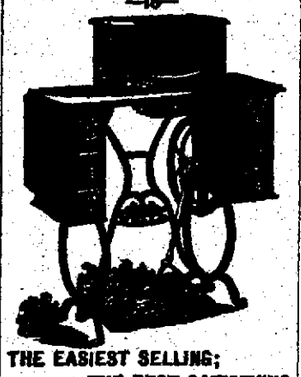

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This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered as cheap second-hand machines are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after cash and rebates and polishes) and sold as new.

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IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.

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All admirers of well bred stock are respectfully invited to examine this horse, or his stock, on the farms of

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